The New-York Times.

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TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED

IN THE NEW-YORK EXPRESS.

EXTRAORDINARY TREATMENT.

Mr. Jacob Fullerton, of Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., had been suffering for years from Consumption, with a severe putrid infectious sore throat, to make use of his own words, a hurried respiration, hot and offensive breath, the skin of a burning and disagreeable heat, without the least moisture; the pulse quick, hard and irregular, averaging from 120 to 140 strokes per minute; the mouth and throat presenting a fiery appearance, the palate and glands painfully swelled, combined with a pain in the chest, the whole countenance presenting a ghastly, cadaverous look, the white part of the eye had a pearly, unnatural appearance, and, strange to say, the eye itself beamed with sparkling animation and lustre; the expectoration was copious and frequent; white, frothy, and sometimes tough opaque substance, solid, of a yellow or green color, having a fetid smell when thrown on burning coals. In this infected state he was treated by the most eminent physicians he could find, but the excruciating pain in his side and chest, which became insupportable, so much alarmed his friends, that in this last dismal waste of life, he was taken to the well-known Dr. Von Eisenberg, of our City. At the Doctor's office he complained of weakness at the least bodily exertion, and when placed in the examination chair, the breathing was fearful, the pulse was small and quicker than natural; he complained of a tightness, as if a cord were drawn across the chest. The doctor, with his usual care, made an accurate diagnosis of the case, expressed willingness to undertake to treat him, and to attend to him to the best of his ability. The doctor declared himself to be always impressed with a decided belief that our wise and beneficent Creator has placed within the reach of his feeble creature, man, a cure for all diseases; that he has often cured this fatal complaint by assiduous attention and careful judgment. The preliminary arrangements were made; Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on the patient, after which Mr. Patterson declared himself to be very much relieved, since which time the patient has been under the doctor's care for a few weeks. To the patient's inexpressible delight, as well as to the great satisfaction of his friends, he has entirely recovered, and has just now come to New-York for the purpose of asking the doctor to allow him to resume his usual business. He looks remarkably strong, and his face is filled out and looks stouter than ever it has been; in fact, he says, for the last twelve years he never enjoyed a single night's rest, and now he sleeps as sound as an infant; and, according to his own words, he seems to have an iron digestion. He appears anxious to make known the great benefit he has derived from Dr. Von Eisenberg's skillful and successful treatment to all who suffer from this wasting and fatal complaint, and the doctor's unremitting attention to his patients.

We have had occasion, several times, to comment on the success of this skillful physician. We must repeat that Dr. Von Eisenberg undoubtedly stands preëminent in his profession. It is already known that in his specialty he cannot be excelled, as his skill cannot be overrated, as his treatment is scientific, safe and valuable. We commend the doctor's treatment to all who are suffering from blindness, deafness, chronic catarrh, diseased throat, asthma, pulmonary diseases, &c., to apply at No. 616 Broadway, with a certainty of being helped at once. Dr. Von Eisenberg has the honesty to give his honest opinion; if it cannot be cured, he will be candid enough to say so.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Reconstruction Committee's Report Still Delayed.

The President's Veto Expected to Come in on Tuesday.

Discussion on the New-Jersey Senator Case.

Doubtful Result when it Comes to a Final Trial.

The Loan Bill Received in the Senate and Referred.

Important Facts from Europe Concerning the Cattle Plague.

Provisions of the Bill to Establish a Mining Bureau.

The Report in the Case of Brooks vs. Dodge Submitted.

Trial of Detective Baker for Robbery Commenced.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 26.

NO REPORT FROM THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

It had been expected that the Reconstruction Committee would this afternoon report the testimony of Gen. LEE and others as to the States of Virginia and North and South Carolina, but Senator HOWARD had not concluded his examination of the report prepared in his absence, and consequently the evidence was not presented to Congress. It may be looked for to-morrow.

THE EXPECTED VETO.

Curiously is worked up to its utmost tension to-night in regard to the President's contemplated action upon the Civil Rights Bill. It had been almost universally believed up to this evening that Mr. JOHNSON's message was prepared and would be sent to the Senate before its adjournment, and, in consequence a stream of the curious continued to pass into and out of the Capitol, this afternoon, making inquiries about the veto message, as by common acceptance the anticipated communication is called. There are dozens of rumors about the President's intended course in this matter, none of them of course having any foundation, for no one but the President himself knows positively what he intends to do, except that it is his purpose to hold the bill under consideration until to-morrow afternoon, and probably until the next day. The ten days allowed the President by law to hold the bill, expire at 4 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday next. It is understood that the President will submit his views of the measure to the Cabinet to-morrow.

THE STOCKTON CASE.

As anticipated in our dispatch of last night, a proceeding was commenced in the Senate to-day with the view of striking the vote of Mr. STOCKTON from the journal, and determining whether or not a Senator has the right to vote in a matter in which he is interested, or where that act is to decide that he is or is not entitled to his seat in the Senate. The galleries were crowded at an early hour, and during the afternoon a large number of members of the House were upon the floor, many of the spectators, however, being attracted to the Senate by the belief that the anticipated veto message from the President would be delivered this afternoon. Immediately after the reading of the journal of last Friday, Mr. SUMNER got the floor and made a motion that the record of that day be corrected by striking out the vote of Mr. STOCKTON on the report of the Committee declaring him entitled to a seat as Senator. Upon this motion Mr. SUMNER took the floor and began a discussion which proved to be unusually desultory and lasting throughout the entire session of nearly five hours' duration. There was almost entire accord upon the question as to the right or duty of a Senator in the matter of voting upon questions in which he is directly interested. Generally, it was conceded that Mr. STOCKTON, upon legal grounds, had no right to vote in his own case. Universally, it was admitted that upon the simple question of delicacy his vote was unwarranted, Mr. STOCKTON himself coinciding in this view. And by this Senator, and a few other Senators on the Democratic side, it was argued that he had exercised nothing more than a clear legal right in voting for himself on Friday last. There were some hair-splitting arguments and refined refinements presented in order to sustain the positions on either side, but the whole discussion resolved itself into this simple proposition, that, as a matter of delicacy, no Senator should vote in a case where he is interested, however remotely, and that, there being no rule of the Senate on the subject, the analogy from the law clearly establishes that Mr. STOCKTON had no right to vote on the resolution of the Committee declaring him entitled to his seat. On these points the majority of Senators was very decided, and the arguments had the effect of bringing from Mr. STOCKTON a proposition to withdraw his vote, and Messrs. SHERMAN and TRUMBULL urged the Senate to take the Senator at his word, and permit the vote to be withdrawn. Others thought this would not aid in clearing up the affair as was desired, and a motion to reconsider the vote of Friday was deemed the best mode of getting the matter in the shape to cure the defects and correct the errors in the proceedings. The Senate therefore agreed very generally to reconsider, and this left the matter just where it started on Thursday last, when the report of the Committee was taken up. Several motions were made, among them one to postpone the further consideration of the report until Thursday, with instructions to the Judiciary Committee to report as to the right of a Senator to vote in his own case. These motions were lost, and the question again recurring upon the adoption of the resolution declaring Mr. STOCKTON entitled to his seat, his opponents urged an immediate vote. Here arose quite a commotion, Mr. SUMNER and others on his side passing rapidly from one member to another and urging them to stand firm, for now was the time, if ever, to oust the Senator from New Jersey, there being a clear majority of two votes against him, as the Senate then stood. For a few moments it seemed that the fate of Mr. STOCKTON in this contest was sealed; and had the vote been then taken, as urged by Messrs. NYE and SUMNER, the New-Jersey Senator would have received his walking papers; but the counsel of Mr. TRUMBULL, Mr. SHERMAN and others of the more temperate prevailed.

It was not expected by Senators now absent that this question would come up, and it was deemed unfair to press it in their absence; and so upon a motion by Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate adjourned, leaving the Stockton case suspended in glorious uncertainty to most minds. There is scarcely a doubt that the fight will be resumed to-morrow, for the opponents of Mr. STOCKTON are now confident they have a clear majority of two, and that unless some reinforcements come in on the Stockton side, the battle will be easily won, and the New-Jersey Legislature can proceed to complete the work they are so eager to commence, if it be, as Mr. NYE announced this afternoon, that that body is waiting the action of the Senate, having no other business to keep them in session but to put another in the place of Mr. STOCKTON. Senators WRIGHT and FOOT are ill, and there is no reasonable prospect that they can be present in the settlement of this controversy. Mr. STOCKTON has announced that he will not vote, and the Senate would not permit him if he would. This leaves 47 votes, of which, if they shall all be present, 24 are in favor of the Committee's report, and 23 against it.

Mr. DIXON is probably too ill to come to the Senate and his vote cannot be relied upon therefore; but irrespective of his vote, which is known to be in favor of the Committee's report, the forces would stand equal, and the result will be a tie vote to-morrow, in all probability. The only hope of deciding the case then lies in the possibility of the absence of some of the remaining forty-six Senators.

THE CASE OF SAMUEL BROOKS.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, submitted a majority report to-day in the New-York contested election case of DODGE *vs.* BROOKS, with a resolution declaring that Mr. BROOKS is not, and that Mr. DODGE is, entitled to the seat from the Eighth District of New-York. Mr. MARSHALL, from the same Committee, submitted a minority report in favor of Mr. BROOKS. Mr. DAWES gave notice that he should call up the case by Thursday, if not sooner. An interesting discussion is anticipated.

THE LOAN BILL.

The Loan Bill was received by the Senate to-day from the House and referred to the Committee on Finance.

CORRECTION.

The vote on the Loan Bill, last Friday, as published, omitted the names of Messrs. MOORHEAD and MORRILL in the nays, and Messrs. MILLER and O'NEILL, and "HUBBARD" should have been HUBBELL (N. Y.,) in the nays.

SENATOR FOOT.

There is apparently a slight improvement in Senator FOOT's condition since morning, though his case is still considered very critical.

POSITION OF MR. HOOPER.

Some of the accounts of the proceedings in the House on the passage of the Finance Bill place Mr. HOOPER in a false position by representing him as an opponent of contraction. The fact is that Mr. HOOPER's bill was just as much entitled to be considered an exposition of the Secretary's views as was that of the Committee; neither proposition received his sanction and so far as the matter of contracting the greenback currency is concerned, the difference between the two bills is rather in favor of Mr. HOOPER's, for it left untouched the Secretary's previous power to convert the entire issue of greenbacks into seven-thirties if he saw fit, while the bill as passed expressly limits the contraction to an amount which is substantially no contraction at all.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. GRINNELL to establish a Manufacturing and Mining division in the Treasury Department, has for its general design the acquisition and diffusion of information relative to manufactures, and to aid Congress in its legislation. It provides for the appointment of a Commissioner with a salary of $3,000 per annum, whose duty it shall be to collect, digest and arrange information in regard to manufactures, consumption of raw materials, &c., and the general course of trade with foreign countries. He is to be allowed three clerks, but no expense is to be incurred unless approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

TRIAL OF GEN. BAKER.

The Criminal Court to-day commenced the trial of Gen. LAFAYETTE C. BAKER on the charge of robbing, preferred by Mrs. LUCY COBB, well known as a Pardon Broker. The specific charge made by Mrs. COBB is that Gen. BAKER, while she was under constraint from him, robbed her of $2,000 which she had received from a man named HINE or HOWELL for procuring him a pardon. This is the second trial of the accused. It will be remembered in connection with this case that he, having been in January tried and convicted of her false imprisonment, there remains to be tried the charge of false imprisonment of JOSEPH B. COBB. The accused demurred to the indictment, pleading former conviction. This point was argued and the Judge said he would give his decision to-morrow.

CLARK'S FACE TO BE WITHDRAWN.

The Committee on Banks and Currency have unanimously agreed to report the joint resolution directing the withdrawal of the issue of five cent fractional currency upon which appears the head of a private individual; and an amendment thereto provides that hereafter no head or device of any kind shall be put on the currency except by the express designation of the Secretary of the Treasury. The same Committee have also reported adversely upon several more applications from State Banks for a repeal of the tax of ten per cent., which goes into effect July 1.

TO ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS.

The manufacturers of envelopes will be glad to hear that the proposition to authorize the Postmaster-General to sell stamped envelopes at the cost of the stamps was defeated in the House Post-Office Committee. The bill came up to-day in the House, and was then shorn of most of its important features, among which were the proposition to permit sailing vessels to carry the mails to foreign ports at a rate not exceeding the sea postage on such matter; also the section repealing the present law for the advertising of uncalled-for letters; and also that increasing the money-order system so as to include orders for sums as high as $50. There was a general disposition to slaughter the bill.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

A communication to the Speaker of the House from the Commissioner of Agriculture covers an official statement relative to the cattle plague, received through the State Department from the Consuls at Hamburg, Liverpool and Sheffield. Consul ANDERSON writes from Hamburg of his refusal to certify to invoices of hides, and advises the refusal of Customhouses of all entries of hides. He thinks a perfect despotism should be exercised along our sea-board to prevent the introduction of the disease; and that the great good nature and buoyant hopefulness of the American people make them slow to act in this important matter, and may lead us to imitate the delay of the English, which has amounted almost to recklessness, and caused a loss of many millions of money. Mr. THOMAS H. DUDLEY, Consul at Liverpool, gives a history of the efforts made in England for prevention and cure, which have proved, mainly, unavailing, and suggests the sending of a Commission to Europe, by our Government, to examine and report upon its nature, means of prevention and amelioration. He also recommends further legislation for greater security. He also refers to an attempt to send hides from an infected district to this country. Consul ABBOT, of Sheffield, writes that the farmers who were at first opposed to extreme measures are now, in consequence of the losses in their herds, demanding the most rigorous measures. The Commissioner of Agriculture, from the voluminous reports of the British Commissions and other official data, condenses a brief history of the plague, which is officially declared to be identical with the rinderpest of Continental Europe and with the fatal murrain of 1745, which ravaged England for twelve years, and in the last year destroyed 30,000 cattle in a single country. It is shown that in 1862 it destroyed 15,000 of 296,000 attacked in the Austrian dominions. In 1863 it overran Hungary and other Austrian dependencies, killing from 65 to 98 per cent. of those attacked in the several provinces. The Commissioners report that France, by prompt action, extirpated the disease last Autumn with a loss of 45 cattle, and afterward, when introduced into the Paris Jardin d'Acclimatization it was again exterminated with the loss of 35 animals, among which were gazelles, yakes, zebus and fallow deer. In England its increase is reported as constantly accelerating, numbering 11,000, total cases in November; 20,000 in December; 73,000 at New Year's; 120,000 the last of January, and 177,680 the last of March, at which time the number which died was 113,217; killed, 20,958; recovered, 237,769, and unaccounted for, 19,765. Of the herds exposed, the number attacked was at first 44 per cent., but it has reached 54 per cent. Of those attacked, the number that died was in November 43 per cent.; at the last of January, 60 per cent.; but the number killed, which was 36 per cent. in November, was but 13 per cent. in January; and in November 5 per cent. recovered; in January 11 per cent. The English cattle are found less capable of resistance to the disease than the Dutch. No reliable specific or mode of treatment is reported. A copy of the new Cattle Plague Law of England is communicated, and Congress is appealed for a law under which vigorous measures could be applied in case of its introduction in this country.

DESTITUTION AND DISTRESS AMONG THE INDIANS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been informed by letters written from Forts Randall and Sully, Dacotah Territory, and forwarded by Major-Gen. POPE, that a great number of Indians are arriving at the above-named forts almost daily from the country above, in a starving and destitute condition. They had actually been forced by the extremity of their hunger to eat their ponies and dogs, including their offal. Reports also come in that many more are on their way down in a similar condition. Some three hundred lodges are at Fort Sully, where the commanding officer is unable to render any assistance, owing to a short supply of rations. Gen. SULLY says it is well for these Indians to suffer, in order that they may be convinced of their own utter helplessness, and induce them to look up to Government as their only aid and protection.

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLERS.

The Commissioner of Customs has received intelligence of two important seizures of vessels violating the United States revenue laws by smuggling into the country cargoes free of duty. One vessel, loaded with rum, molasses, &c., from the West Indies, was seized at Newbern, N. C., a few days since. The cargo was landed, but was seized, together with the crew. Another vessel, with its cargo of liquors, worth from six to eight thousand dollars, was seized recently at Providence, R. I. The goods were landed and secreted in a barn, but the agent of the customs discovered their whereabouts, concealed himself with a force near at hand, and when the smugglers came for their goods they were arrested, and possession was taken of the liquors.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The following is translated from a Bogota, Columbia, paper containing President MURILLO's message on the survey of the Magdalena River and its tributaries by the United States engineers:

"The coming here of these officers, who are the most distinguished in the engineer service of the United States of American, is due in great part to the benevolent solicitude of the Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD, the enlightened friend of our country."

THE CASE OF COL. RODNEY MASON, OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST OHIO REGIMENT.

On the 22d inst., the President, by special order, revoked the order dismissing Col. RODNEY MASON, of the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteers, and he has been regularly mustered out of service. It will be recollected that Col. MASON surrendered at Clarksville,

SINGULAR CLAIMS.

The Senate Committee on Claims have recommended the payment of a claim which is of a class that has heretofore been regarded as without remedy and worthless, the decision of the Committee is likely to be adopted by the Senate, as the claim is founded in justice. General FREMONT, it appears, ordered certain wagons to be made for the use of his command in the West in 1861; the order was filled by the manufacturer; the General had no authority to order these wagons; but it appears the claimants were not aware of that fact. As the Government had the benefit of this unauthorized act of its agents, and the property of the petitioners having been used for the public service, the Committee recommend the payment of the claim.

CASH RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts for to-day amount to $88,008,442.

CROWDS TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

An immense assemblage of visitors was present at the President's levée to-night, and the affair passed off most agreeably. Mr. JOHNSON was in excellent health, and made every one feel at ease by his cordial unaffected manner. Among the notables present we observed the British Minister, Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, the Mexican Minister, Mr. ROMERO, Secretaries MCCULLOCH and WELLS and Postmaster-General DENNISON and a number of Senators and Representatives.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR CASES.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the Massachusetts liquor cases. The Court holds that licenses granted by the United States under the internal revenue laws, for the wholesale of liquors, held by a citizen of Massachusetts, do not protect him in the sale, or keeping for sale, of liquors within said State, in view of the prohibitory laws of the State of Massachusetts. The Supreme Court affirms the decision of the Court below.

On Wednesday, Mr. RICHARDSON, of Boston, is to make an argument before the Committee of Ways and Means in favor of making licenses protection for the sale of spirituous liquors instead of permission, as first decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

TAXATION OF BANK SHARES.

The Supreme Court has decided that National Bank shares are subject to State taxation as private property, no matter how the capital of a bank is invested, Chief-Justice CHASE dissenting.

THE INDIANS.

Official proclamation has been made of the ratification of the treaty between the United States and the Chiefs and head men of the Minnecongon band of Dakota or Sioux Indians. These Indians bind themselves to discontinue for the future all attacks upon the person or property of the other tribes, unless first assailed by them, and to use their influence to promote peace everywhere in the region occupied or frequented by them. The band agree to withdraw from the overland routes already established or hereafter to be established through their country, and in consideration of this the United States agree to pay them ten thousand dollars for ten years for such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

TAXATION OF BANK STOCKS.

The Supreme Court of the United States this morning decided the case of MICHAEL A. NOLAN and others, as the Board of Assessors of the City of Albany, defendants in error, at the suit of ADAM VAN ALLEN, plaintiff in error, and other cases. The question presented was whether the shares of the stockholders in the banking associations created under the acts of Congress which provide for the creation of National Banks, can be subjected to taxation by State authorities. Associate Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, holding that shares held by individuals were not a part of the capital of a bank, and must be regarded as personal property of shareholders, and as such subject to taxation by the State within the provisions of the act of Congress. But that the judgment of the Court below must be reversed on the ground that there was a discrimination between the shares of these banks and the capital stock of the State Banks. Chief Justice CHASE read a minority opinion, not being able to concur that a State had the power claimed, which was an indirect mode of taxing the National securities, which was not authorized or intended to be authorized by Congress.

THE BROKERS.

In the cases of CUMMING, FISK and others, the Court held that a broker is chargeable on purchases of securities made on his own account and for his own benefit, the same as on his commissions when purchasing for others.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO EXPECTED.

There was a large crowd in the Senate galleries to-day in anticipation of a Presidential veto of the Civil Rights Bill; but there was a disappointment. It may be communicated to-morrow, or not until Wednesday.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.....MONDAY, March 26.

MR. STOCKTON'S VOTE ON THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. SUMNER rose to a question of privilege. He moved to amend the journal by striking out the vote of Mr. STOCKTON, in the question of his seat. As the motion was of some importance he had reduced it to writing.

Mr. SAULSBURY—I rise to a point of order. The journal is correct. It states that Mr. STOCKTON did vote, and no one denies that to be correct. Therefore, to undertake to correct it now would be to make it speak falsely. My point of order is that the resolution cannot be entertained.

The Chair—The resolution must first be had before the point of order can be decided.

The Secretary then read the motion of Mr. SUMNER, as follows: That the journal of Friday be amended by striking out the vote of Mr. STOCKTON on the question of his seat in the Senate.

The Chair—The gentleman from Delaware makes the point that this motion is not in order. The Chair decides that it is in order.

Mr. SUMNER then took the floor in advocacy of his proposition. He said there were certainly two ways of meeting the question presented to the Senate by the vote of Mr. STOCKTON. He should use Mr. STOCKTON's name directly because it would be plainer and it would be more easily understood. There were two ways in which the case might be met. One was by a motion to disallow the vote, the other, such a motion as had just been made to amend the journal, and perhaps a third way, though not satisfactory to his (SUMNER's) mind, would be a motion to reconsider, and thereon that motion to review the circumstances and adjudge the question of Mr. STOCKTON's right to vote on the occasion. He called attention, however, at the outset, to only two ways; one by disallowing the vote, the other by amending the journal, but behind both of these ways, or all three of these ways, arose the simple question, had Mr. STOCKTON a right to vote? To that, said Mr. SUMNER, I understand it is replied that his name was borne on the roll of the Senate, and was accordingly called to the desk by our Secretary. To that I reply, said he, my mind the reply cannot be answered, the roll of the Senate is to be construed always in subordination to the principle of natural law and parliamentary law, therefore you are brought again to the question with which I began—had Mr. STOCKTON a right to vote? Had he a right to vote, first, according to the principles of national law; or, in other words, according to the principles of universal law? Mr. SUMNER then proceeded to quote from ancient and modern authorities to sustain his position that Mr. STOCKTON could not act as judge and party in his own case.

Mr. JOHNSON replied to Mr. SUMNER that he (Mr. SUMNER) had taken upon himself to be convinced that Mr. MORRILL meant nothing that was not right and honorable. He would notice, however, that the newspapers reported that the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. SUMNER,) who had taken upon himself the guardianship of the honor of the Senate, had advised Mr. MORRILL to vote on that occasion.

Mr. FESSENDEN wished to know if Mr. STOCKTON referred to him.

Mr. STOCKTON said he did not. He referred to the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. SUMNER.)

Mr. SUMNER—I advised him to vote—certainly I did.

Mr. FESSENDEN rose to explain the circumstances under which his colleague (Mr. MORRILL,) voted on Friday. Six or seven weeks had elapsed since he paired with Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. MORRILL had given Mr. WRIGHT notice of his intention to vote, and had given him reasonable time to get here to vote. His colleague [consulted him as to what he should do, and stated the facts to him. He told him that all that could be required of him was that he should give reasonable notice of his desire to terminate the arrangement. If there was any imputation on his colleague's conduct, there was the same on his (FESSENDEN's.) He considered Mr. MORRILL as acting perfectly in the right.

Mr. SUMNER said he, too, was willing to take his share of the responsibility. He advised Mr. MORRILL to vote, and believing he did right.

Mr. HENDRICKS addressed the Senate in defence of the right of Mr. STOCKTON to vote on the question Friday last.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the motion to correct the journal was not in order he thought. The journal was correct as it stood. Objections were made on Friday last to Mr. STOCKTON's vote, and they were overruled by the Chair. There was no appeal then made from the decision of the Chair, and he did not think the question could properly now come before the Senate in its present shape.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, expressed his surprise that Mr. STOCKTON should have voted in his own case. He believed Mr. STOCKTON was entitled to his seat, but he felt sure that, if he had reflected a moment, he (Mr. STOCKTON) would not have voted on Friday. For the sake of giving Mr. STOCKTON an opportunity for setting himself right, he would, if nobody else did so, move a reconsideration of the vote of Friday.

Mr. FOSTER took the floor in a brief explanation of his decision as presiding officer on Friday. It was evident that that decision had been misunderstood. He understood the Senator from Delaware (Mr. SAULSBURY) to say that after the roll had been called on Friday; after the name of the Senator from New Jersey had been called and he had voted, objection was made, and, after the objection, the Chairman decided, in substance, that the Senator from New-Jersey had a right to vote; and after that had occurred it was too late, in his judgment, to undertake to amend the journal in the manner now proposed.

Mr. FOSTER said that Mr. SAULSBURY was entirely mistaken in regard to what occurred at that time. The Senator from Nevada (Mr. NYE) rose after Mr. STOCKTON had cast his vote on Friday, and asked if a member had a right to cast a vote in his own case; to which it was replied that the Chair had no prerogative to settle any question of the kind, except to hold that the name of every Senator on the list may be called, and it is the privilege of every member whose name is on the list to have his vote recorded. That is not, in my judgment, deciding that the Senator from New Jersey had a right to vote; it expressly disclaims the right of the Chair to decide that question.

Mr. STOCKTON—I rise to withdraw my vote; I am exceedingly anxious that I shall make my position, in doing so, perfectly clear. At the moment that I voted no man had questioned my right to vote in this body when my name was called. From the moment I entered this chamber until then I voted upon any subject whatever. I had been, on the contrary, told by Republican Senators as well as Democrats, by gentlemen of different politics from my own, that in their opinion I was entitled to vote. The question of the validity of that vote never crossed my mind. I believe to-day, I believe at this moment, that that vote is a valid vote according to the Constitution of the United States. Now, Mr. President, the vote being valid according to my judgment, there being no question raised, it was my duty, as I have said before, to overcome all scruples of delicacy in order that New-Jersey might be represented; but the discussion to-day has exhibited to me the fact that there are in the minds of the ablest lawyers in the Senate, in the mind of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee himself (TRUMBULL,) there were grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the vote. I do not propose to occupy my seat in this body by an unconstitutional vote—an illegal vote. I desire that question to be examined carefully. I should like the Judiciary Committee to examine it—the committee of which the distinguished Senator from Illinois is chairman. I, therefore, withdraw my vote, and request some gentleman to offer a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be requested to examine carefully before I am again called upon to vote.

Mr. SUMNER—Does the Senator withdraw his vote?

Mr. CLARK, in the Chair—It is the opinion of the Chair that he cannot except by unanimous consent.

Mr. FESSENDEN said Mr. STOCKTON could not withdraw his vote. His own judgment was that the best way to reach the matter was by a reconsideration.

Mr. POLAND said he had voted in favor of Mr. STOCKTON, believing him entitled to his seat. He did not think, however, that he had a right to vote in his own case. He moved to reconsider the vote of Friday last.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to postpone further consideration of the subject until Thursday next to enable Mr. WRIGHT and others to get here to vote.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, hoped Mr. STOCKTON would have leave to withdraw his vote.

Mr. COWAN rose to a question of the record by excluding the vote of Mr. STOCKTON.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution in lieu of the pending motion, declaring that the vote of Mr. STOCKTON be not received in determining the question of his seat in the Senate.

Mr. CLARK did not think it was necessary to adopt such a resolution, as Mr. STOCKTON had expressed regret for his vote already, and would not vote again until his case was decided.

Mr. STOCKTON denied that he had expressed a doubt as to his right to vote. Some of his friends had doubted the constitutionality of that vote, and under the circumstances he asked permission to withdraw it; and of course no gentleman would dream that he would vote until the question was settled.

Mr. SHERMAN believed it best to refer the resolution of Mr. SUMNER to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report on Thursday morning.

Mr. GRIMES moved to amend by instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a standing rule of the Senate that no gentleman shall vote in his own case.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the amendment was not necessary. It the resolution was referred it would be perfectly competent for the Judiciary Committee to report a general rule.

The motion to refer the resolution of Mr. SUMNER was debated by several Senators, after which it was disagreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Guthrie, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, McDougal, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Wilson, Yates—22.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Henderson, Morgan, Morrill, Stewart, Stockton, Williams, Wright—10.

The question then recurred on postponing further consideration of the subject until Thursday next.

Pending the decision of this motion the Senate, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE CONFEDERATE DEBT.

The business in order being the call of States for resolutions, the resolutions of Mr. ROGERS came up as the pending question.

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the Federal Government has no constitutional right to assume or pay the debt of the so-called Confederate Government of the insurgent States, or the rebel debt of any of said States, and that it would be an outrage even to attempt to do so.

Resolved, That the honor of the Federal Government and every principle of justice demand that the Federal debt should be paid to the utmost farthing; that repudiation be discountenanced and the plighted faith of the country sacredly preserved.

Resolved, That equal taxation is just, and that every person in this country should bear his equal share of the federal and State taxes, and that there should be no privileged class.

Mr. DAWES suggested, as an amendment, the appending of the "Ten Commandments."

Mr. ROGERS then rose to speak in support of his resolutions.

Mr. BLAINE appealed to him to forego his right to make a speech in the morning hour. The gentleman from New-Jersey (ROGERS) had certainly been heard as frequently and as graciously as any other member of the House. They always listened to him with the greatest delight, but he submitted that it was putting it a little too strong to take up the morning hour now.

Mr. ROGERS assured the gentleman from Maine (BLAINE) that he had no intention of occupying the morning hour. He simply desired to define his position on the third resolution of the series. He avowed himself in favor of paying every dollar of the Federal debt, but he had not forgotten the elementary principle lying at the foundation of the Government, namely: The principle of equal and just taxation. He wanted to see the aristocratic and wealthy holders of Government securities pay their share of taxation on that property.

Mr. HALE asked whether the purport of the third resolution was to have Federal securities taxed, and if so, whether that should not be set out in express terms.

Mr. ROGERS replied that that was the purport of the resolution and that everybody so understood it. He was in favor of taxing these bonds by the Federal Government, and by State Governments.

Mr. CONKLING asked the gentleman to inform the House whether Federal securities were exempt from State taxation, by reason of the Constitution of the United States, or by reason of an act of Congress.

Mr. ROGERS replied that Federal bonds were exempt from State taxation by reason of the Constitution of the United States, not that there was any express condition in the Constitution preventing States from taxing Federal securities, but because it would be against the spirit and intent of the Constitution to allow States to interfere with the necessary functions of the Federal Government.

Mr. CONKLING, after a long legal catechism, inquired whether, without repudiation and without violation of the public faith, Congress could withdraw from the Federal securities the immunities from taxation which their holders relied upon.

Mr. ROGERS replied that it would be no violation of plighted or public faith, nor would it have the first resemblance to repudiation, to compel the rich, aristocratic bondholders, who had $3,000,000,000 invested in Government securities, to pay taxes to the State and Federal Governments, according to the amount of their investments.

Mr. SPRAGUE catechised Mr. ROGERS to show that the holders of Government bonds were really not exempt from taxation, as they paid income tax upon the proceeds.

Mr. BLAINE asked the gentleman from New-Jersey (ROGERS) to repress logic and indignation, and let the States be called for resolutions.

Mr. ROGERS replied that he proposed to go on and exercise his rights. The doctrines he advocated had been enumerated by conventions of the Democratic party in Indiana, in New-York, and almost every other State.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, had no objection to the gentleman from New-Jersey (ROGERS) speaking for himself, but he did not want to have him speak for the Democracy of Indiana or of New York.

Mr. GRINNELL asked whether the gentleman from New-Jersey subscribed to the doctrine lately laid down by a leading Democrat that bondholders should be required to receive in payment as much as they had given them.

Mr. ROGERS—No, sir; I do not subscribe to any such doctrine as that, because it would be in violation of the public faith and a repudiation of an express contract.

Mr. THAYER desired to ask a question. The gentleman from New-Jersey (ROGERS) had said a good deal about these securities being held by aristocrats; he (THAYER) had in his family a person ordinarily called a "chambermaid," who had invested her little savings in United States securities. Now he wanted to know whether she was included in the designation of "aristocrats?" [Laughter.]

Mr. ROGERS—No, sir; that "lady" is not included. [Loud laughter.] My resolutions are aimed at contractors and others who have grown rich on the blood and suffering of the people.

The morning hour having expired,

Mr. BLAINE inquired as to the disposition of the resolutions.

The Speaker said they would go over and would remain open for debate until the House disposed of them.

Mr. BLAINE called attention to the fact that the gentleman from New-Jersey, with all his blatant arguments about the matter, was afraid to trust his resolutions to a vote, because members on his own side had too much sense of honor to sustain him. He (ROGERS) had abused and outraged the patience of the House during the whole morning hour, and it was desirable to guard against a similar outrage next Monday.

Mr. ROGERS said that the gentleman from Maine (BLAINE) did him great injustice. Members might vote on his resolutions as they pleased.

The Speaker explained how the resolutions happened to come up for debate to-day. It was because the morning hour had expired last Monday while the House was voting on the "previous question," which it had refused to second.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. GRINNELL introduced a bill to establish a manufacturing and statistical division in the Treasury Department, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

COAST SURVEY.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the annual report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey for the year 1865. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELIOT submitted a resolution to print three thousand copies of the report; two thousand for distribution by the Superintendent and one thousand for the use of members.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing.

COAL AND NAVAL STATION.

The Speaker also presented a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report in reply to a resolution of the 21st of February as to the cost a which the Government can locate a coal and naval station at Canton, near Baltimore, which was, on motion of Mr. PHELPS, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

PETROLEUM.

Mr. MOORHEAD presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, urging the repeal of the tax on crude oil or petroleum. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

CANADA.

Mr. KELLEY offered a resolution, which was no adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate a statement of the trade with the Provinces in British North America, and especially Canada, in 1854 and 1865 respectively, the values being estimated in gold, and specifying what proportion of such trade was with the United States, and what articles, if any, were exclusively exported to the United States also the tariff laws now in force in Canada, with a statement of the nature and extent of the changes made therein since 1854; also the returns of the Canadian canals for 1865, illustrating their value and the importance of the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence to American commerce, together with such general information, brought down to the present time, as may be in his possession and may assist in correctly estimating the trade resources of said Provinces and their relations to the trade and production of the United States.

MILITARY RAILROAD.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Cumberland, on the river Potomac, in the State of Maryland, to the city of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, which was read twice and referred to the Special Committee on Military and Postal Railroads.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS two members were directed to be added to the Special Committee.

Mr. STEVENS explained the object of the motion, intimating that although the Speaker had supposed in forming the Select Committee that he had appointed a majority of members friendly to the proposition of a railroad to New-York, it had turned out otherwise, one member of that Committee having allowed his views to be changed by the arguments made in behalf of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. It was, therefore, his duty to ask the House to reconstruct the Committee according to parliamentary laws, so that the friends of the measure might be in a majority, and that was the ground on which he made his motion.

Mr. FRANCIS THOMAS, of Maryland, admitted that the member of the Committee alluded to by Mr. STEVENS, (Mr. BRANDEGEE,) had been placed upon it under the supposition that he was favorable to the bill for a railroad between Washington and New-York, but to the general object since the termination of the

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 26, 1866.

$6,000	U.S. 6s 5-20 s. C. '62	107	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	105⅛	
50,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	104	
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s c.	90⅝	
500	do	91	
1,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s		
	First Series	100⅛	
45,500	do Sec. ser.	100⅛	
1,000	do	100⅛	
30,000	do, Third Ser.	100⅛	
500	do.	100⅛	
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91	
10,000	N. Car. 6s	84	
2,000	Ohio 6s, '86	97	
2,000	Ohio 6s, '81	96	
4,000	Mo. 6s, 11.& St.J.		
	Bonds	75	
1,000	N.Y.St.7s, Renewby Loan		116
1,000	N.Y. St. 6s, '77		99⅛
2,000	N.Y. St. 6s, '81		103
1,000	N.Y. St. 6s, S.F.		101
5,000	Mich. So. S.F. 6s		94
5,000	Mich. & S. & N. I. 8s, 2d ch		99⅝
5,000	Am. Gold		130
10	Bank of Commerce		105
25	Park Bank		155
100	Bank of Amer.		107
100	Chi. & Alt. Rr.		94
200	do	b30	94½
100	Del. & Hud. C.		133⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pf.		45⅜
100	West. U. Teleg'h		62⅛
35	Amer. Coal Co.		59
300	N. Y. Central		92⅝
600	Erie R.		81
400	do		81⅛
100	do		81⅝
100	do	s30	80
100	do	2d call .s10	81⅛
100	do		81⅜
300	do		81⅝
800	Reading R.		101⅜
100	Hud. R. R.		109⅝
300	do		109⅝
400	Mich. S. & N.I.		81⅜
900	do		81⅝
100	do		81⅝
100	do		81⅝
200	do		81⅝
100	Mariposa Min.		11⅜
200	Clev. & Pitts.		79⅝
100	do		79⅝
200	do		79⅝
200	Chi. & N.W.Pf.		84
100	do		84
200	do		84⅛
100	do	s10	84
200	do		84⅛
200	do	s30	84⅛
100	do		84⅛
200	do	2d call	84⅛
100	do		84⅛
100	do	s10	84⅛
100	do		84⅛
100	do		84⅛
100	do

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as a good cook and to assist in washing and ironing, and is a good baker; understands well the care of milk and knitting; has several years' reference; has no objection to either City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 491 Avenue A, between 22d and 24th sts.; please call in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY ONE who understands her business thoroughly; is a first-class baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City references; no objection to going to the country. Can be seen for two days (if not engaged.) at No. 51 33d-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl in a small private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No 136 West 18th-st.-place, between 7th and 8th ave., second floor, front room; best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse; capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; was three years in last place. Call, until suited, at No. 583 2d-av., above 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as child's nurse and seamstress, or to assist in chamberwork; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Call at No. 24 Prince-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls in the City; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to wait on and dress a lady; fits and puts on the washing; good reference. Call as No. 27 2d-av., near U. P. Church.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to go a little out of town. Call at No. 20 Wheeler-st., Wilson's machine; has three years' City reference. Address S. F. B., Box 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing and fluted bedding; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 203 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG Scotchwoman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork; excellent City references; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 6th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY RESpectable young women in a small private family; English preferred; one as first-class cook, the other to do chamberwork and fine washing. Call at No. 248 West 35th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as infant nurse; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 145 Mercer-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION (AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would wait on young ladies or grown children, and assist with chamberwork if required. Call at No. 305 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, who worked in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; wages $9; city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 222 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d ave., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing and obliging; best City reference given. No. 145 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; has no objection to go with a family in the country; the best of reference. Call at No. 71 West 18th-st., eight doors from 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all the branches; soups, meats, game and pastry; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 287 7th-av., 2d-floor, near 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as parlormaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 23 Columbia-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 29 Columbia-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and well-recommended young woman in city or country; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation to wait on an elderly lady and sew, or to wash and iron; no objection to go out of City; good City reference given. Address FANCY STORE, No. 620 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A few families' or gentlemen's washing; would go out a few days in the week; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 216 East 23d-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl; can wash and iron; has lived at No. 91 East 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 160 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, and to help with children, by a respectable girl, well recommended. Apply at No. 1 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST COMpetent young woman; is thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to City or country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 128 Mitchell-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing and fluted bedding; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 203 12th-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, March 27, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Edwin Booth as HAMLET, for the last time.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, March 27, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LITTLE BAREFOOT. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, E. Jamb, E. B. Holmes; Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells. Maedar, H. Chapman, Burke, Everett, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 27, commencing at 8 o'clock, SERIOUS FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. Frederick Robinson, Young, B. T. Ringgold, J. C. Williamson, Ward, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Barrett and Miss Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, March 27, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ROBERT MACAIRE and CINDERELLA E LA COMIQUE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Broome and Become sts.
THIS EVENING, March 27, at 8 o'clock, THE CHIMNEY CORNER and the CONJUGAL LESSON. Characters by Messrs. Wm. Davidge, Wm. Creswick, J. Lanergan, W. H. Hamblin, E. Eberle; Mrs. A. Hund, Miss J. Tyson.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, March 27, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THERESE; THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA; THE MYSTERIOUS SPHYX, and CAPTAIN MAGRATH; OR, THE HEROES OF HUNSLOW HEATH.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, March 27, commencing at 7½ o'clock, the pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Also two dramas. Characters by the company.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, March 27, commencing at 7½ o'clock, EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT, and "THEN, YOU'LL REMEMBER ME."

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 & EVENING at 7½ o'clock, DRAMA, &c. GRAND EGYPTIAN MAGICIANT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, March 27, commencing at 8, ROBINSON ON A BAREBACK HORSE in his great original TROTTING HORSEMANSHIP, and all the Equestrians and Acrobats in a programme resplendent with brilliant animations.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 27, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE SLEEPLESS HUNKERS, TAMING BUTTERFLY, THAT'S MY SISTER, SCENES AT DONNYBROOK FAIR, &c., &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
THIS EVENING, March 27, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THIRD ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF THE NEW-YORK CHILDREN'S PROGRESSIVE LYCEUM.

BRADY'S ART GALLERY,
No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.
THIS DAY, March 27, Exhibition of an entire new collection of WAR VIEWS and HISTORIC PORTRAITS. Free to the public.

DERBY FINE ART GALLERY.
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, March 27, commencing at 9 o'clock. The first annual Exhibition of PICTURES, DRAWINGS, BRONZES, TERRA COTTA, &c.

UNION HALL.
Jamaica, L. I.
THIS EVENING, March 27, commencing at 7 o'clock. EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER moved to amend the journal by striking out the vote of Mr. STOCKTON on the question of his seat in the Senate. After a long debate Mr. SUMNER offered in lieu of the pending motion a resolution declaring that the vote of Mr. STOCKTON be not received in determining the question of his seat in the Senate. Mr. SHERMAN moved to refer this resolution to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report this morning. The motion was lost. During the debate Mr. STOCKTON asked leave to withdraw his vote. Mr. CLARK, in the chair, decided that he could not without the unanimous consent of the Senate. The Senate adjourned without further action.

In the House, the resolutions offered last Monday by Mr. ROGERS in regard to the Federal and Confederate debts, came up as the first business in order. Mr. ROGERS spoke in support of them, consuming the hour. Mr. GRINNELL introduced a bill to establish a manufacturing and statistical division in the Treasury Department. Mr. KELLY offered a resolution, which was not adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate a statement of the trade with the British North American Provinces. Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill to authorize the building of a military railroad from Cumberland, Md., to Pittsburgh, Penn. On motion of Mr. STEVENS two members were directed to be added to the Special Committee. Subsequently, Mr. FRANCIS THOMAS called the matter up, assuming that the increase of the Committee would bring up, *de novo*, all the matters already decided by it, and moved to reconsider the vote ordering the increase. After considerable debate the House refused to suspend the rules to allow the motion to reconsider to be made, the vote being 43 to 54. The Speaker thereupon announced the appointment of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, as the two additional members. The bill amending the postal laws, on a vote of reconsideration, next came before the House, and after receiving some amendments was passed. In the New-York City contested election case the Committee reported in favor of Mr. DODGE. The report will come up for action on Thursday next.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Assembly, Mr. LITTLEJOHN introduced a resolution calling on the Canal Board for information as to whether the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal would not cheapen transportation through this State to the City of New-York by causing competition with other rival routes for the trade of the Western States. The resolution was adopted. The bill to amend the act for the benefit of married women, by allowing them to insure the lives of their husbands, was passed; also the bill for the relief of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat of New-York. A bill was introduced for the appointment of a deputy assistant country clerk of New-York; also, to incorporate the New-York Mercantile Library Association; also a bill for the better protection of life on railroads. A motion was made calling upon the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to report the character and amount of fees received by him. It was tabled. Mr. LEWIS moved to order a bill for the Broadway Elevated Railroad to be printed forthwith and placed on file. Mr. PIKE thought it astounding that the House should be asked to put such a private bill as this ahead of important public bills that were waiting at the printer's. The motion was lost, 6 to 70. The Speaker appointed Mr. CRAMER, of New-York, on the Railroad Committee, in place of Mr. CHUM, resigned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The receipts of the National Treasury from internal revenue last week were $3,400,935, as follows: Monday, $660,997; Tuesday, $457,820; Wednesday, $423,201; Thursday, $715,844; Friday, $593,444; and Saturday, $544,628. The total receipts from this source since Jan. 1, 1866 (a little less than twelve weeks) have been $63,865,767, or equal to something over $5,322,147 a week; and since July 1, 1865, (the commencement of the current fiscal year,) $239,423,115, or equal to a weekly average of $6,300,608, which would give a yearly aggregate of $327,631,716.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes an intercepted letter, in possession of the State Department at Washington, identified as being written by CLEMENT C. CLAY, under date of St. Catherines, C. W., November, 1864. The letter shows the complicity of the writer in the robbing and murdering raids from Canada into the United States. It is understood to furnish the real grounds for CLAY's prolonged imprisonment at Fortress Monroe. The letter is addressed to J. P. BENJAMIN, and urges the official sanction by the rebel Government of the acts of Lieut. BENNETT and H. LOUNSBURY, the other desperado, who made the raid on St. Albans, in order to prevent their being given up under the Extradition Treaty. CLAY justifies their acts as being legitimate warfare.

Investigations into the nature of the potato rot have brought to light the fact that it is created by insects imperceptible to the eye, but innumerable in quantity, which lay their eggs in the stem and send the virus down to the root. A little black speck the size of a pin head, under the microscope turns out to be full two hundred ferocious animals of the beetle form and shape. A remedy is said to have been discovered.

In the late disaster to the steamer *General Hooker*, which was burned off Sullivan's Island, S. C., several lives were lost. Mrs. RHODES, of Georgetown, S. C.; Miss BELLE RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, sister of Mr. RUSSELL, of Georgetown, were among the passengers saved: Miss CARRIE BURR, a beautiful and interesting young lady, the daughter of the Mayor of Georgetown; and several colored persons, were lost.

The Quincy, Fla., *Commonwealth* says that the citizens of Florida are raising money to defray the expenses of Major GEE's defence before the Military Commission at Raleigh. The Macon, Ga., *Telegraph* says that if Georgians would also like to throw in their mite, the Governor of Florida will thankfully receive all sums that may be sent him for that purpose.

It is reported that two engagements have taken place in Northern Mexico, in the first of which the Liberals were defeated and in the second victorious. In the second engagement the Imperial General BRIAS was killed.

The *Empire* (La.,) *Parish* states that the property in the Parish of Plaquemines, belonging to the estate of the late LUCIEN BONAPARTE, sold last week for $30,800. It had a front on the river of two and two-thirds arpents by forty in depth; and there are at least fifteen hundred orange trees upon it.

The Selma (Ala.)] *Messenger*, states that Gen. W. J. HARDEE, has, at the request of Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, received from President JOHNSON an assurance that he may continue in the pursuits of civil life without fear of molestation by the United States authorities.

It is reported that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT is shortly to sail for Europe. Capt. ARMES, an old schoolmaster of the General, and now of the iron-clad *Montana*, is to be transferred to the man-of-war that conveys the military chieftain across the ocean.

A gentleman in Washington has sued Maj.-Gen. TERRY, commanding in Richmond, for trespass and injury committed against him and family, while sojourning last Summer on the eastern shore of Virginia.

All the prisoners, some fifteen in number, broke out of prison at Fort Totten, Newbern, N. C., on Thursday night, by knocking the guard down when he entered with water for them, and making their escape over his body.

It is believed that the person in confinement at Washington on suspicion of his being the notorious QUANTRELL, will shortly be released from custody, the evidence taken having failed to establish his identity.

The remains of the late rebel General ROBERT HATTON, who was killed in the battle of Seven Pines, Virginia, in 1863, have been removed to Lebanon, Tenn., for interment.

The Toledo *Blade* says that the ice in the lower end of Lake Erie is as firm as at any time during the Winter. From Buffalo to a point some distance above Erie, the ice is a solid mass from shore to shore.

Madame JUAREZ, wife of President JUAREZ, of the Mexican Republic, has arrived at Washington, and is the guest of Senor ROMERO.

The schooner *Jenny Lind* was seized on the 22d inst., at the Quarantine Ground, Newbern, N. C., by order of the Collector, on a charge of smuggling.

A determined effort is making in Mississippi to elect Gen. BRAGG President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

LOCAL NEWS.

About fifty dealers in rags assembled in Police Trial Chamber yesterday afternoon, and enjoyed a conference with President SCHULTZ, Dr. SWINBURNE, Commissioner MATHEWS and Attorney BLISS, of the Metropolitan Board of Health. As was the remarkable fact with the bone-boilers and the butchers, so also with the dealers in rags, they seemed sleek and hearty, and triumphantly pointed to themselves as living proofs of the falsity of the theory that rags carry with them and spread contagious disease. The President of the Health Board informed the gentlemen that the Health Inspectors have been unable, thus far, to find the citizen who is prepared to concede that his business is not a model in a sanitary point of view. Ex-Alderman MCKNIGHT challenged anybody to prove his business detrimental to health, and President SCHULTZ suggested that the manufacture of gunpowder had never been presented on sanitary grounds, nevertheless it had been prohibited in populous villages and cities. The dealers were not a unit in opinion—some of them yielding the point that certain rag establishments ought to be either improved or abated, while others insisted that not even the unventilated, dimly-lighted under-ground rag-picking establishments are in the least perilous to health. One gentleman remarked that funerals are very rare among the ten thousand persons who are engaged in the rag business in New-York, and another added that he had never known a rag-dealer to die of disease which he contracted among his rags. The President, however, cited one such death within his knowledge. The rag-dealers are to hold a meeting and appoint a committee to confer with the Board of Health.

During Sunday evening POTTER H. BROWNING, aged 26 years, was arrested by Detective MCGARRY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on suspicion of being the thief who stole a tin box, containing about $165,000 worth of United States and railroad bonds from the residence of Mr. JOHN P. MOORE. The accused bears a disreputable character among the Police, and he was identified by Roundsman HARRIS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, as the man he saw pass through Thirty-fourth-street on the night of the robbery with a tin box under his arm. Although no positive proof exists against the prisoner, it was considered advisable that he should remain in custody to await further developments.

Inquests were held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN on the bodies of RACHEL ANN JOHNSON, colored, who fell down a flight of basement steps, at No. 9 York-street; JOHN BOLLINGER, who was scalded to death by falling into a kettle of boiling water, at the brewery, corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street; and an unknown man who was found drowned in the East River. Verdicts in accordance with the facts in each case were rendered by the Juries.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY addressed the Charles S. Spencer Club of the Sixteenth Ward in Washington Hall, Eighth-avenue, last evening, upon political topics. He said that slavery being dead, the Democratic party, which had lived on slavery, had logically no longer any right to live. He viewed the country's future as full of promise, and of its present he said, "Our dilemma is, how to reconstruct the Union so as not to imperil the rights of any of its citizens."

The Board of Aldermen yesterday instructed the Comptroller to sell at public auction, the franchise of a ferry to run from the foot of Spring-street to the Jersey shore. They also adopted a resolution rescinding the resolution granting a plot of ground in the Nineteenth Ward to the Governors of the State Woman's Hospital. Adjourned to Monday next.

A meeting of the Gas Consumer's Protective Association was held last evening at No. 954 Broadway, at which important resolutions were adopted. The President of the Metropolitan Gas Company was present, and stated that it was the intention of his Company to reduce the price of the gas as soon as possible.

Rev. CHARLES B. SMYTH delivered a lecture at Clinton Hall last evening, under the auspices of the American Protestant Association Mission. The Hall was crowded with an enthusiastic and attentive audience, and the lecture was able, eloquent and exhaustive.

EDWARD MCGINN, WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM and PHILIP RYAN were arrested yesterday by the Twenty-second Precinct Police, on suspicion of being concerned in a series of burglaries lately committed up town. A large amount of the stolen property was recovered. The prisoners were held for examination.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges of fraud made against the New County Court-house Committee, held their final session yesterday. Both sides summed up, and the Committee then adjourned.

The Mayor yesterday sent a message to the Board of Councilmen vetoing the resolution appropriating $50,000 for heating the City Hall.

Gold was one ℔ cent. higher yesterday afternoon than the last sales of Saturday; the price about 126 ℔ cent. Money easy at 5 ℔ cent. to the leading Brokers. Bills on London a fraction steadier. Government Securities firm on all descriptions—¼ ℔ cent. up on the 10-40-years' 5 ℔ cent. Stock.

A moderate business was transacted in Produce and Merchandise yesterday. Breadstuffs and Groceries were depressed. Pork and Whisky were firmer. The freight market was quiet.

The comparatively light arrivals of beef cattle for the week, and the cold, but pleasant weather, have caused great activity at the live stock markets. For the most part, the fat oxen and bullocks are of better quality than those sold for several weeks past. With the exception of cows, there is no material change in prices since last week, although there appears to be a better demand and prices are firmer. There was a falling off in the price of best last week, but transactions on Monday were made at figures from 1c.@2c. per pound higher than the previous week, for most kinds of best. Perhaps one-fourth of the bullocks, oxen and dry cows offered, are only in common store order, and many are decidedly poor. This is true at every yard with all kinds of stock, and particularly with sheep. There is really no change in the milch cow market. The transactions between dealers in calves are comparatively large, with prices easy and tending downward. Sheep are moderate and prices easy, with little prospect of being higher until fatter animals are offered for sale. Hogs thus far are comparatively light, prices easy, with a supply sufficient for the demand of well-fed hogs. Most of the swine are tolerably well fed and healthy. The prices will be lower, no doubt, before they advance.

The Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau on the Condition of the Negroes.

Some of the latest reports of the Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau have been laid before the United States Senate, agreeably to a resolution of that body. Twenty-two different papers are included in the return. And the officers making these reports rank from Colonels to Brevet Major-Generals. Eleven Deputy Commissioners in all present their written testimony. And the States embraced in the various reports include Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Texas.

Some of these reports must possess no inconsiderable historical value. Others are to some extent marred by impulsive utterances which, however much naturalness and honesty they may exhibit, detract from the merits of the record otherwise, as one of a calmly judicial character. Thus Gen. FISK opens his report by announcing that "there are some of *the meanest, unsubjugated and unreconstructed, rascally, rebellious revolutionists* in Kentucky, that curse the soil of the country." The epithetives are all italicized in the report as we have given them here. In the next paragraph of the same report, however (Jan. 6, 1866), Gen. FISK declares that the majority of the people of Kentucky hail the dawn of universal liberty, and *welcome the agency of the bureau* in adjusting the new relations arising from the total abolition of Slavery. If the latter statement were reliable, the former, applying to the "unsubjugated and unreconstructed" of Kentucky, need not occasion any great uneasiness. And, therefore, it is, that soberly-disposed people will greatly regret that there should be any needless parade of the sympathies of the small disaffected minority—more especially as Gen. FISK proceeds in a sensible address to admonish the freedmen that they should "let the past be forgotten; *treat all men with respect;* and avoid disputes." How these *protégés* of General FISK's in Kentucky have fulfilled his expectations and obeyed his injunctions, his report does not show; but only sixteen days after he had protested that a majority of the people, as we have seen, welcomed the agency of the Bureau, the Assistant Commissioner announced that a majority of the State Legislators denounced the Bureau, and the first recommendation for public office is a hearty and cordial hatred of that institution. The sum of these singularly conflicting statements, as presented by Gen. FISK, is, that while the bureau is regarded as a good thing to bear burdens—as an agency "*to enforce justice it is odious*" all throughout Kentucky: that State standing out in bad eminence, as one wherein a fiendish spirit prevails which is not matched in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi or Arkansas.

The latest report from Tennessee, which is dated Valentine's Day, and which comes through Gen. FISK's hands, represents a rather satisactory condition of things. The State remains unrepresented in Congress; yet there is a steady advancement in the industry, education and good order of the people. "*Fences are being rebuilt, plantations stocked with teams, implements and seeds,* and a determination is generally manifested to redeem the waste places, repair the desolations of war, and again place the Commonwealth on the high road to prosperity." These results—although Gen. FISK does not say so—are clearly due to the *coöperation* and growth of kindly social feeling between the two races. How much more is required at the hands of the loyal white men of Tennessee to secure a recognition of their claims to representation in Congress we shall probably learn some day.

In North Carolina, the Commissioner tells us, the fears of insurrection have passed away. And when the employer and the employed have been brought together by the intervention of judicious agents, Col. WHITTLESEY assures his Chief, it is in most cases easy to make a bargain. "So generally," says he, "have the freedmen sought employment, *and obtained it, that the demand for laborers cannot be easily supplied.*" A further passage in the report of this officer we must lay before our readers in full:

"The expectation that lands would be granted by Government—a hope first kindled by rebel politicians in their efforts 'to fire the Southern heart,' and afterwards increased by the Confiscation Act—has now passed away. All officers of the Bureau discountenanced such hopes, by public addresses and circulars, widely scattered; but so fixed had they become before the war closed, that it was not easy to eradicate them. When, however, Christmas actually passed, and the year ended without any gifts of the kind, it was admitted that we had told them the truth, and that they had been deceived by the talk of their former masters. So, also, on the other hand, have the idle fears of insurrection passed away; the holidays have gone by and no outbreaks have occurred. All admit that a more quiet and orderly Christmas has never been enjoyed in this region. The history of the world may be challenged for another instance of such good conduct, in similar circumstances, as the freedmen have thus far maintained."

It is a pity that kindly and philosophic views like these should have been accompanied with extracts from Southern papers intended to show that the President's Veto is only supported by "Copperheads." Col. WHITTLESEY may be required, as part of his duty, to use North Carolina newspapers in some party interest to assail the President; but we should have thought Gen. HOWARD would have been discreet enough not to parade the act of his subordinate.

The reports from South Carolina are exceedingly conflicting. The failure of the crops in many instances has been the reason assigned for breaches of contracts. The officer reporting for the Bureau from the Georgetown District, says: "Every contract made in 1865 has been broken by the freedmen; the crops raised being barely sufficient to keep them from starving." On the other hand, from the Chesterfield, Darlington, Kershaw and Marlboro' Districts, there is a generally favorable report. The freedmen are entering willingly into contracts, "*and are receiving almost universally better wages than any one expected would be offered.*" The planters of the Charleston District are generally willing to make fair contracts, but the freedmen are indisposed.

In Arkansas the freed negroes are offered wages to which the unskilled rural laborer of the North is altogether unaccustomed. Good hands can readily get *twenty dollars a month and board, cabins, fuel, medicine and medical attendance.*

Cases of great wrong and injustice are reported, in which black men and black women are the sufferers. But these cases, from all we can gather out of this report, are entirely exceptional. They may serve to illustrate—what most of us here fully believe in—the necessity of maintaining the Freedmen's Bureau in existence for a limited period, until affairs at the South shall have assumed a more settled aspect. But they prove nothing against the wisdom and the forecast which has marked the reconstruction policy of the President.

The Connecticut "Muddle."

Every day complicates the Connecticut election. The nominations for Governor of men equally true to the country in her hour of peril was sufficiently embarrassing. But the efforts of both parties to draw the President into the canvass adds to the excitement. He evidently felt that he ought not to be drawn into the vortex, and while each claimed to be the friend of his administration, he kept aloof. But the Postmaster at Hartford asserts that the Republican nominee is hostile to the President's policy. This is not denied. Indeed, the following paragraph from Gen. HAWLEY'S own journal seems to confirm the accusation:

"The President's opinion upon a matter in which he has no right to interfere, and where he can give no vote, is not to shake the determination of the sovereign people who remember their freeman's oath, and know no master but God."

And when asked if he was for JOHNSON, Gen. HAWLEY replied "that he was no man's man but his wife's." It is evident that HAWLEY, an Abolitionist, as the *Tribune* says, before the rebellion, is a Radical now. But he is the nominee of our Union friends, and we had earnestly hoped for his success, even against Col. ENGLISH, himself a loyal man, but the representative of a disloyal party. We have more confidence in the principles of the Union Party of Connecticut than in their nominee for Governor; while, on the other hand we have much less regard for and confidence in the party by which Col. ENGLISH is supported than we cherish for himself, who manifested his devotion to the Union by his votes in Congress and his services in the field. The question, therefore, is to be considered in connection with the consequences. While the defeat of Gen. HAWLEY would be a defeat of the good and true men of Connecticut, the election of Col. ENGLISH would be a triumph for a disloyal, Copperhead organization. Hence the "muddle."

In the meantime the Radicals in Congress are waging a vindictive warfare, partisan and personal, upon the President. Mr. MOULTON, of Illinois, used the following language in the House of Representatives on Saturday:

"Ingratitude had been ever regarded as a crime of the most damning character; but yet, in his opinion, ANDY JOHNSON would go down to posterity, not only as the betrayer of his party, but as an ingrate, infamous in all time to come to all honorable men. All the instincts of ANDY JOHNSON, he said, were intensely Southern. He hated Northern men as intensely as did DAVIS or TOOMBS, BEAUREGARD or LEE."

These things cannot go on without disrupting the Republican Party. In view, therefore, of an inevitable rupture, it behooves the people to weigh all evidence for and against the President on the one side, and the leaders in Congress on the other, and decide which is nearest right. It is more than a party question. It reaches above and beyond party. And in determining our own course we should, each for himself, endeavor to learn how we can best promote the restoration of the Union, the stability of the Government, and the prosperity of the country.

A New Phase in the Hungarian Struggle.

The "Rescript" or reply of the Emperor of Austria given to the Hungarian Parliament in the beginning of March is another act in the great drama passing now in the Austrian Empire. Constitutionalism is struggling with Imperialism, and each step taken by either party is a historical event. It will be remembered that the Government at Vienna, finding the finances plunged into hopeless confusion, and seeing that the only escape is in the development of all the Provinces, and the creating a contented and happy population, had resolved to attempt the task of propitiating the most important portion of the Empire—Hungary. They preferred to yield to the spirit of the age, and to be ready to allow constitutional privileges to the whole Empire, and to restore Hungary to its rights and position under the Pragmatic sanction before the revolution. A new ministry was created for the Provinces east of the Danube; the old ministry, which supported centralization, was dissolved; the Emperor visited Hungary, and was received with unbounded *ejens* by the magnates and a large party who hoped he was prepared to yield some of his prerogatives to the just claims of Hungary. He graciously permitted the National Parliament with its old costumes and its representatives of classes to be called together. The National and Constitutional Party, led by DEAK, had now a theatre and a nucleus. They had been long and patiently abiding their time. Finding that they could not secure the absolute independence of their country, they had acted like wise men, and aimed at the next best thing—the constitutional independence and security of the Nation. They knew that the currents of the age and the necessities of the Empire must eventually restore to the people their ancient rights, and give them even more. Austria, in calling the ancient Diet, had also summoned representatives from a lower class and from the other nationalities, hoping thus to insert a wedge among the Magyar interests, and, as had so long been the skillful policy, make one interest and prejudice balance another. With a like object, she had summoned Diets of Transylvania in Croatia. But the Magyars had also moved on with the age, and they welcomed a wider suffrage and the representation of all races. The Transylvanians and Slavonians and Croatians also had lost their ancient jealousies, and preferred to be a part of the new Hungarian State. The Parliament met at Pesth the past Winter, with the brilliant and half Oriental costume and ceremony which characterized the historical body, but deviating from one of its old practices, by no longer holding its debates in Latin. The Hungarians have had a long and careful training in parliamentary life, and their debates showed that they were fully ready to seize the great occasion which had been offered to them. The Liberal Party, under DEAK, presented their address to the Convention, which we commented on some weeks since. It will be remembered that in the address they respectfully demanded a separate Ministry, an official responsibility to the Hungarian Parliament, a distinct Treasury and taxation, a separate crowning of the Emperor as King of Hungary, the revival of their municipal bodies—the *Comitaten*—and the union of Hungary with Transylvani a, Croatia, Dalmatia and Fiume.

It was not to be expected that the Viennese Government could at once yield such vital points as these; the restoration of Hungary as a self-governing, integral and almost independent kingdom in personal union with Austria. The Emperor in his rescript, replies in a very grave manner, urging that he cannot allow Hungary to be so entirely separated from the Empire as the Liberals propose. The most important practical point presented in M. DEAK's address, was the restoration of the municipal government of the counties; this the Emperor cannot at present permit. Nor is he ready as yet to allow the union of the coast provinces with the Hungarian Kingdom. In a word, he holds back and would preserve more of the royal prerogative and of Austrian supremacy. The Liberals will continue that passive resistance which has now after seventeen years brought out its peaceable fruits of a constitutional victory. It is the old English struggle between Crown and people, only here complicated by the aspirations of race mingling with the desires of liberty. The Emperor must gradually yield. The current of the age is against him; the Viennese Treasury is empty; the ideas of the whole Empire are on the side of the Hungarians. His skillful Ministers see wisely that the only financial hope for Austria lies in developing and making content her richest province, Hungary. Besides, dangers encompass the Empire. Venice lies sullenly under the feet of her soldiery, and a power with 400,000 men under arms is watching to clutch it.

There is trouble at the North. Her relations with Prussia are strained to the last extent, and the Duchies may yet bring on a continental war. Even Bohemia is now almost in the throes of a religious and civil war. The question of the Principalities is threatening, and Russia hangs dangerously over her southern border. This is not the time for her Emperor to estrange the wealthiest Province, or to insist too stringently on regal prerogatives. He needs the resources, the men, and above all, the loyalty of Hungary. United closely, and on a liberal basis with this great Province, Austria is a first-class Power. Disunited and with a Polish element there, the Empire may fall into innumerable fragments.

The Viennese Ministry will be crafty and wise, but the House of Hapsburgh is proverbially obstinate and stupid. What will be the issue, no one can predict.

PROTECTION AGAINST THE SAVAGES.—The Spring migration Westward over the Great Plains is commencing; and notwithstanding the attractions and invitations of the various Southern States, from Virginia to Texas, it is quite certain that a vast body of people from different parts of the country will wend their way to the Missouri River, and thence across the Plains to the Rocky Mountains or the Pacific Coast. Unusual precautions will be taken this year to prevent emigrants suffering from the assaults of the savages of the Far West. We have now an abundance of troops for the purpose, and Gen. GRANT has been giving the subject consideration, enjoying the advice of experienced officers in command in that quarter. The great central routes have already been provided for, and provision is now being made for the route through Minnesota to Montana, via the valley of the Upper Missouri. Gen. POPE has written a letter on the subject to the Governor of Minnesota, in which he says that, with the small force at present at his command, he cannot do all that he is desirous of accomplishing, in order to render the proposed route perfectly secure from the incursions of the Indians; but, on the passage of the Army Bill by Congress, he feels assured that a sufficient number of troops will be placed under his command to enable him to give complete protection to all emigrant trains. Even with his present disposable forces, however, he will be able to establish a large number of garrisons and military posts on the route; and the probability is that, on the whole, emigrants will enjoy greater safety in crossing the Plains this year than they have done for many years past.

QUARRELS AMONG OFFICERS.—We observe that Gen. FRANKLIN has published some severe strictures upon Gen. BURNSIDE's recently published report of his military operations. We understand, also, that Gen. BUTLER has all ready for publication a self-defensive, quasi-official volume, in which GRANT and not a few other high personages are sharply handled. Gen. WARREN has but lately published an able exposition of his conduct at Five Forks, and a defence against the injustice of Gen. SHERIDAN. We hear of other military works and reports in preparation, in the form of personal defences or explanations, and all in connection with the Army of the Potomac. There is no doubt that there were many cases of unjust judgment and unjust treatment of officers during the war; and it is a fact highly commendable to our officers so treated that, while the war lasted, they remained silent in nearly every case. Quarrels among Generals at that time would have added to our embroilments, and the greatest service an ill-used or maligned officer could render his country, was to temporarily endure the injustice. There is no reason now why any officer should rest under false imputations or accusations; and those who suffer from them had better all get out their defences before history makes up its verdict.

PEABODY'S GIFT.—We have no idea of suggesting to any of our wealthy men a way in which any one of them might dispose of any part of his riches. But if any one of the dozen enormously wealthy citizens of New-York were to establish such a charity in this City as PEABODY has established in the City of London, he might be sure that his name would stand forth for ages as that of a benefactor.

CAUTION.—There have been several very large robberies of bonds and money in this City of late; and in each of the cases the robbers have eluded all attempts at detection or capture. The cases, however, are being "wrought up" with all the skill of the proper branch of the police force; and the likelihood is that some traces of the thieves will yet be got. The public should also be on their guard against guilty of the grossest negligence regarding their valuables, and may almost, at least in one of the cases, be said to have given invitations to the thieves. It behooves all those of our readers who have a million or two at their disposal to put it beyond their immediate possession as soon as possible.

THE CANADIANS.—The Canadian volunteers will go back to their homes very much disappointed that they have not had the opportunity of measuring either swords or legs with the Fenians. They have been brim full of fight for a month past, and have been in daily expectation of seeing the enemy make his appearance over the border. But not an enemy has shown his head, and now they feel as though all their wrath and all their drilling had been for nothing. We would congratulate them, however, that the war has been perfectly bloodless. Fighting, we can tell them, is, on the whole, a bad thing—an extremely bad thing.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss KELLOGG's benefit last evening, when "*L'Etoile du Nord*" was played, exceeded even the best expectations of her friends. The house was crowded, not only in those better places which friendship might be expected to occupy, but in the upper regions where the masses utter their verdict. The lady, we are glad to say, was in excellent voice, having thoroughly recovered from her recent indisposition. Her reception was all that the heartiest friend could desire—whether botanically inclined, or otherwise. Miss KELLOGG is the only American prima donna of whom we have reason to be proud. Her career from the commencement has been that of an artist. She has gained every step by industry and study. There has been no sentimental nonsense expended on her. She has won honestly and fairly the first position, and occupies it to the acceptance of every one. No one has tried to "write her up." There has been but a single effort "to write her down"—and it failed. What she possesses to-day she owes to herself, and to that agreeable individuality she will—we are persuaded—be indebted for manifold successes in the future. The opera was "L'Etoile du Nord," and the performance was an excellent one. There will be no more opera until Saturday, when Mr. MAretzek gives the usual *matinée*.

LUCY ROSHTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. SCHOENBERG's new burlesque "Valiant Valentine," will be produced here to-night. The house was closed last evening for a full rehearsal of the piece.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL's *repertoire*, so far as we are acquainted with it, is not very extensive, and to our taste is not very agreeable. Her popularity in "Fanchon" and the "Pearl of Savoy" enables her ordinarily to traverse a season in safety, without a thought of anything else. This engagement—coming in Lent—has not, we fancy, been as successful as heretofore, and hence we have been favored with a revival of the "Little Barefoot." The piece itself is not important. It possesses at best but a slight domestic interest, but it suffices, at all events, to exhibit the heroine in every light that is good. The opportunities thus presented are seized by Miss MITCHELL with unusual skill. She has a pretty, coquettish way with her, which is hard to resist, and a cunning manner of saying things which, despite certain nasalities, is extremely pleasant. The very slight threads of the story are preserved by the quaint individuality of the actress. This individuality is, we think, seen to better advantage in the "Little Barefoot" than in "Fanchon." A pleasant impression, at all events, remains on the mind, and we desire therefore to commend the performance to our readers. The piece was not well put on the stage, but the cast was satisfactory. Mr. COLLIER was excellent as *William*, and Mr. LAMB as *Jemmy* was funny, without being oppressive. "Little Barefoot" will be played every night this week. On Monday next there will be a change in the bill.

WIDENING ANN-STREET.—Councilman LENT voted against the proposition to widen Ann-street, instead of in favor of it, as reported in yesterday's TIMES.

VIRGINIA.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad—Condition and Prospects—Capsizing of a Boat.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, March 24.

A small boat belonging to the schooner *Thomas Jefferson*, lying in the Roads, from Chesapeake Bay, bound to New-Haven with oysters, capsized with four men in it, while coming ashore. Three of the men were rescued by a boat from the schooner *Typhoon*, but the fourth, whose name is unknown, drowned before assistance could reach him.

An interesting business meeting of the stockholders of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, was held a few days ago in Portsmouth, Virginia. After the transaction of the usual business, the report of the General Superintendent was received and read. The report gave a general history of the working of the road, and the contracts undertaken to secure its speedy completion toward good running order, since it was turned over by the Government at the end of the war. The repair and running of the road was resumed on the 15th of September last. The road suffered much during the war. By the energetic efforts of the Superintendent and managers, the road ran to the Roanoke River on the 23d of December. The bridge over the Roanoke is not yet quite finished, yet travel and local freight is such as to induce the belief that the business of the road will ere long resume its former *status*, and thus prove a most valuable feeder to Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The steamer *Peril*, which arrived here yesterday from Mobile, short of coal, sailed during the afternoon for New-York.

LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans City Government—High Floods in the Mississippi—Levees Seriously Damaged—Cotton Seizures Stopped by Military Order—Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 26.

The city government is still disorganized. The Governor refuses to recognize the elected Recorders.

There have been heavy rains on the Upper Red River, and navigation is excellent.

Continued reports are received of damage to the levee by high floods from the Upper Mississippi.

Cotton seizures have been stopped by military orders on the Red River.

Staples are coming in again.

Cotton is depressed; sales 2,000 bales; to-day's receipts are 2,000 bales, yesterday's 4,200. Low Middling 36c.@37c. SUGAR 13c. to 14c. MOLASSES nominal. GOLD 124; STERLING 92. New-York Bank Checks ¼ discount. FREIGHTS unaltered.

TEXAS.

Protection of the Frontier—Organization of the National Union Party—Ex-Gov. E. M. Pierce Candidate for Governor.

GALVESTON, Wednesday, March 21.

In the Texas Convention an ordinance has been adopted providing for the appointment of a Commission by the Government to proceed to Washington to represent definitely the condition of the inhabitants along the Mexican frontier.

The Kickapoos are particularly complained of. Five companies of seventy men each (mounted) are to be organized for present service.

GALVESTON, Friday, March 23.

The proceedings of the Convention to-day were chiefly of local interest. All hands are going to a complimentary banquet to-night.

The National party is organizing in Texas, with Unionists as leaders. Ex-Gov. PIERCE, an unconditional Union man during the war, appears as the candidate for Governor.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 26.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SESSIONS introduced a bill incorporating the Fire-proof Iron Tank Petroleum Company.

The bill authorizing the trustees of the Village of Rome to purchase a steam fire-engine was passed.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the charter of Newburgh; relative to the Jews Hospital of New York; to enable the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat to borrow money; extending the time for the completion of the Cherry Valley and Mohawk River Railroad, and to increase the capital stock thereof; authorizing Steamboat Companies to appoint police officers, was ordered to a third reading; amending the charter of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, was ordered to a third reading; amending the charter of the Society for the care of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in Buffalo, ordered to a third reading.

The Assessment Bill was considered at length, and amended by providing that owners of real as well as of personal est ate shall annually make sworn returns of possessions; that the amounts of their indebtedness shall be deducted from their taxable property; but that before deducting indebtedness on personal property, the amount of Government stocks or bonds owned by the possessor of such personal property shall first be deducted from the amount of his indebtedness on which he claims exemption from taxation.

Progress was reported.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN introduced a resolution calling on the Canal Board for information as to whether the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal would not cheapen transportation through this State to the City of New-York by causing competition with other rival routes for the trade of the Western States. The resolution was adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Howard Insurance Company of New-York.

To amend the charter of the Ætna Insurance of New-York.

To amend the charter of the Mott Haven Ferry Company.

To incorporate the Workingmen's Cooperative Society of New-York.

To incorporate the Newburgh Female Seminary.

To incorporate the People's Produce Supply Company.

Relative to the New-York Medical College for Women.

Relative to taxes, assessments and water rates.

For the relief of the Oxy-Hydrogen Heat Company.

To amend the act for the benefit of married women, by allowing them to insure the lives of their husbands.

For the relief of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat of New-York.

To amend the act relative to certain railroads in Syracuse.

To change the name of the Second Baptist Church, Utica.

To change the name of the German Southern Churches, New-York.

To amend the charter of the Marion Building Company.

To amend the charter of the United States Match Company.

REPORTS.

By Mr. JENKINS—To incorporate the Excelsior Hotel Company.

By Mr. WEED—Relative to passenger trains on railroads.

By Mr. VANDENBERG—To regulate salaries of persons connected with the Surrogate's Court of Erie County.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JENKINS—To change the name of the Life and Travelers' Insurance Company.

By Mr. BALDWIN—To improve the navigation of the Delaware River.

By Mr. STEVENSON—To incorporate the New-York Joint Stock Company.

By Mr. T. E. STEWART—For the appointment of a Deputy Assistant County Clerk of New-York. Also to incorporate the New-York Mercantile Library Association.

By Mr. SEEBACHER—To facilitate the acquisition of lands in Broome and other streets in New-York for a public market. Also relative to the landlords and tenants in New-York.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH—To regulate the fare on the Rensselaer and Whitehall Railroad.

By Mr. TUCKER—For the better protection of life on railroads.

By Mr. RICHARDS—For the incorporation of the Commerce Navigation Company in New-York.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. T. E. STEWART—To make the Underground Railroad Bill the special order for Wednesday noon. Which was carried.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—To make the Niagara Ship Canal Bill the special order for Thursday morning. Which was carried.

By A. W. PALMER—Calling the attention of the Attorney-General to the report of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, relating to the disposal of securities in that office. Which was carried.

By Mr. SEEBACHER—Instructing Representatives and Senators in Congress to modify the income tax on cigars. Which was referred.

By Mr. HISCOCK—Calling upon the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to report the character and amount of fees received by him. Which was tabled.

Mr. LEWIS moved to order a bill for the Broadway Elevated Railroad to be printed forthwith and placed on file.

Mr. PETTS thought it astounding that the House should be asked to put such a private bill as this ahead of important public bills that were waiting at the printer's.

Mr. LEWIS sustained his motion, and Mr. D. P. WOOD opposed it. The motion was lost, 6 to 70.

The Speaker appointed Mr. CREAMER, of New-York, on the Railroad Committee, in place of Mr. CHILD, resigned.

A recess was taken.

The House spent some time in Committee of the Whole in consideration of the bill giving State aid toward the construction of a railroad from Plattsburgh to Whitehall, on the west side of Lake Champlain, after which progress was reported.

Mr. JENKINS said that on Saturday the Railroad Committee reported adversely on several New-York railroad bills. The House disagreed to the report of the Committee, and ordered the bills referred to the Committee of the Whole. He voted with the majority on that occasion, and would now move to reconsider the action taken on those bills, and that that motion lay upon the table. Lost—32 to 42.

The question then recurred on the motion to reconsider.

A long and desultory debate arose on the action of the Railroad Committee, and the motives of members in refusing to concur in their reports.

The motion to reconsider was lost, 27 to 71.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Municipal Election—Telegram from President Johnson—Orders by Gen. Canby.

The following telegram from President JOHNSON to the lately elected Mayor of New-Orleans appears in the journals of that city:

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 17, 1866.

To John T. Monroe:

Your telegram of to-day just received. In answer thereto I send you a copy of the telegram sent by me to Mayor KENNEDY, in regard to the Mayoralty of New-Orleans:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1866.

Hon. Hugh Kennedy, Mayor New-Orleans, La.:

I have no instructions to give in regard to surrendering the Mayoralty of New-Orleans to the person who has been elected to fill that position.

We have no information showing the election was not regular, or that the individual who has been elected cannot qualify.

In the absence of such information the presumption is, that the election has been according to law, and that the person elected can take the oath of allegiance and loyalty, if required.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

Orders of Gen. Canby.

The following orders issued by Gen. CANBY indicate the course he took in the matter:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, }
NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 15, 1866. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.—Upon the qualification and inauguration of the municipal officers who may have been elected under the law of the State of Louisiana, passed on the 13th day of February, 1866, and the Governor's Proclamation of March 6, 1866, the military order of May 20, 1862, creating the present municipal government of the City of New-Orleans, and any subsequent military orders enlarging, limiting, or otherwise modifying the powers, duties and obligations of the said municipal officers, will be vacated from and after 12 o'clock M. of Monday, the 19th day of March, 1866, the day appointed and designated by the law of February 13, 1866, as above cited: *Provided*, That this order shall not be construed as affecting or determining any question of public or private rights, or as impairing in any degree the obligations of any contract created or entered into by the present municipal authorities under and in conformity with the powers delegated to them by competent military authority.

If any of the persons elected, or claiming to be elected, to municipal offices under the authority of the law and proclamation above cited, are disqualified by reasons of being excepted from the benefits of the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, that fact will be determined by the Commander of this department, or other superior military authority, and such persons will not be permitted to exercise the functions of the offices to which they have been elected, or may claim to have been elected, until the disability has been removed by the President, or he has otherwise passed upon the case or cases of the person or persons so disqualified. In cases of disqualifications under the laws of the State of Louisiana, the facts must be determined by the laws of that State and by ordinary procedure in the courts of justice.

By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
WICKHAM HOFFMAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, }
NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 19, 1866. }
[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63.

* * * * *

3. It appearing that JOHN T. MONROE and JAMES O. NIXON, who received, respectively, at the late municipal election, a majority of the votes for the offices of Mayor and Alderman, may come within the classes of exceptions mentioned in the President's Proclamation of Amnesty, neither having received a special pardon, they are suspended from the exercise of any of the functions of those offices until their cases can be investigated and the pleasure of the President be made known; but they will be allowed to take the oath of office, and the Mayor elect will be allowed to administer the usual oath to the persons elected.

The remaining persons elected will, upon complying with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the State, be inducted into office, and the Municipal Government of the city as thus constituted, and with the two exceptions above mentioned, is declared to be organized and in full force and vigor.

* * * * * *

By order of Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
WICKHAM HOFFMAN, A. A. G.

Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK, First Lieutenant, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, }
NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 19, 1866. }
[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63. * * * * * *

3. J. AD ROZIER, Esq., is appointed Mayor of the City of New-Orleans, *pro tempore*, and will act in that capacity until the municipal government of the city is organized, as provided for by the 15th section of the City Charter, in the case of the sickness or temporary absence of the Mayor. * * * * *

By order of Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
WICKHAM HOFFMAN, A. A. G.

Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK, First Lieut. and A. A. G.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Battles in Northern Mexico—Reported Defeat and Subsequent Victory of the Liberals—Robbery at Brazos.

MATAMORAS, Monday, March 19, }
Via NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 26. }

Two engagements have taken place at Paras, Northern Mexico. The Liberals under MARANGO were defeated by Gen. DOUAY. The Liberals, reinforced by Gen. TREVANO, afterward attacked the French under Baron DU BRIAR, who was killed, with 100 men, except four who were captured.

Gen. DOUAY was afterward besieged in Paras Church with 50 men, but held out until reinforced. Baron DU BRIAR and his company were recently stationed at Matamoras, and there is great mourning among the French in the city at his loss.

The Southern Express at Brazos, has been robbed of $75,000. The steamer *Crescent* was searched at Galveston, but nothing was found. The robbers are at large.

FROM ASPINWALL.

Outward Trip of the Arizona.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ASPINWALL, Friday, March 9, 1866.

The new and elegant steamship *Arizona*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, J. MAURY, commanding, has just arrived on her first passage, having left New-York on the 1st inst.

Among the passengers are Major-Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS and son, going to the Pacific States on a private tour. Also, Major-Gen. VAN VALKENBURG, United States Minister to Japan, Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, United States Minister to China, and Bishop STALEY, sent from England as Bishop of the Diocese of the Sandwich Islands.

A meeting of the passengers has been held on board, in which the above-named distinguished persons participated, passing the customary resolutions in praise of the vessel, and complimenting the Captain and officers. ALPHA C.

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

Terrible Catastrophe—Burning of the Steamer Gen. Hooker—Three White Persons Drowned—Several Negroes Lost.

From the Charleston South Carolinian, March 22.

The steamer *General Hooker* left this city yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, for Georgetown, with several white passengers and a number of negroes on board. When off Beach Inlet Breakers, near Sullivan's Island, she was discovered to be on fire. A stream from the donkey engine was thrown on the flames as soon as they appeared, but the fire having originated in the coal-bunkers, and covered a large space before it was seen, the water had no effect, and the fire was soon beyond control. The wind being very high, the flames spread with great rapidity, and soon had complete possession of the upper portion of the boat. As soon as Capt. PAINE, of the steamer *Pilot Boy*, which was about one and a half miles ahead of the *Hooker*, perceived that the latter was on fire, he put back to her assistance, but before he could reach the ill-fated boat, it was a mass of flames. Capt. DAVIDSON, of the *Hooker*, attempted to run his boat on shore, but the steering gear having been burnt, she became unmanageable. The small boats were instantly lowered, but the heavy sea prevailing at the time interfered with their efficiency. Moreover, the passengers quickly crowded them, and two of them were capsized. Capt. PAINE, of the *Pilot Boy*, and Capt. FERGUSON who happened to be on board with him, rendered all the assistance in their power. Capts. FERGUSON and DAVIDSON took charge of one of the small boats and succeeded in rescuing about twenty passengers. Too much credit cannot be given to the three Captains for their gallant and intrepid conduct during the whole affair. Three ladies, whose names are given below, were drowned, and also five or six negroes. The books of the *Hooker* were all lost, and it has been impossible to obtain a complete list of the passengers, but it has been pretty well ascertained that all the white persons are accounted for. There is some difference of opinion as to the number of negroes on board, but it appears probable that not more than five were drowned.

The *Hooker* was a new boat, and belonged to Messrs. MCKAY & ALDEN, East Boston. She was burnt to the water's edge, and drifted ashore on Governor's Island, where she now lies a complete wreck. On the arrival of the *Pilot Boy*, with the body of Miss BUSH, Coroner WARING impannelled a jury to investigate the facts of the case, and ascertain, if possible, the cause of the accident. The news of this melancholy event has caused a painful sensation in our community, and all sympathize with the relatives of the deceased in their sad and sudden bereavement.

PASSENGERS LOST.

Mrs. RHODES, of Georgetown. Miss BELLE RISELEY, of Philadelphia, the sister of Mr. RISELEY, of Georgetown, who was among the passengers saved. Miss CARRIE BUSH, a beautiful and interesting young lady, the daughter of the Mayor of Georgetown. Several colored persons.

PASSENGERS SAVED.

The following are the passengers saved and brought to the city by the steamer *Pilot Boy:* D. RISSELY, wife and sister, W. BURKE, J. H. FOOTE, MRS. DAVIDSON (wife of the Captain of the *Hooker*) and her child; four passengers, names unknown; Master BUSH, brother of Miss BUSH, who was drowned. The steward and mate, two firemen and a deck hand. Persons saved in small boats and landed on Sullivan's Island beach: Capt. DAVIDSON; Mr. LONG, Engineer; Mr. ROTTEREAU, Purser; two deck hands. The body of Miss BUSH was recovered by the *Pilot Boy*, and the body of Mrs. RHODES by the *Huron*.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

Extreme Southern Views on Negro Suffrage and Senator Stewart's Proposition.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 24.

If we had true, able, and well-known statesmen at Washington in this crisis, to speak authoritatively in our behalf, their presence would be invaluable. They could counteract the effort now being made to hoodwink the North as to the true position of the South. But since they are not there, we deem it our bounden duty to speak out so that there may be no misapprehension on this vital question. We, then, to inform our Northern friends that if there is any one subject on which all classes at the South are a unit, it is the subject of allowing negroes to vote. It will never be consented to by the South. It is not merely the greatest of evils, but it embodies and concentrates every other evil. On this matter there is no division of opinion among us. If any intriguer shall tell them that there is any Southern State which will ratify negro suffrage, he is simply an impostor. It is evident that there is a plot going on at Washington. We advise the Southern people to watch their representatives carefully, and to mark whether they are lending by silence and acquiescence the weight of their names to this most detestable scheme of negro suffrage. We shall, if need be, recur to this subject again. Meantime, we are glad to state that nobody has, so far, attempted to misrepresent the people of Virginia on this important question.

From the Richmond Enquirer, March 24.

We are informed from Washington, and we are daily told in GREELEY'S and FORNEY'S papers, of a proposition to declare "general amnesty" to the South, *on condition* that we shall declare "general suffrage." This proposition is a confession that there is *no reason* why general amnesty may not *now* be safely declared, and that the interested charges of hostility to the Union daily made against the South are conscious misrepresentations. By what right could these men barter the safety of the country for a partisan triumph, if they really believe that we are hostile, as they say? Negro suffrage would weigh nothing as a corrective.

The South can enter into no such bargain. What her people are entitled to in justice, or, if any one pleases, in mercy, they are entitled to without other price than a frank observance of their duties and engagements. They would be false to themselves, to their States, and to their country—they would truly be traitors and rebels and criminals worthy of scorn—if to purchase indulgence for themselves, which ought to come of patriotic prompting, they should assist in fastening an enormous evil on the community, and in bringing more certain ruin on the blacks.

The Washington *Chronicle* tells us, indeed, that to the bargain we have referred to sundry Southerners now in Washington are contracting parties. Messrs. BOYCE, SHARKEY, PERSONS and FOOTE are named in this connection. As to all except the last we are informed the statement is without authority. HENRY S. FOOTE will not be named as one that has the slightest hold or claim on the regard of a Southern citizen by any person whose ears and eyes have not been closed for the last two years, or who has the least acquaintance with Southern sentiment. But if one or all the gentlemen above named, or a hundred times so many, were to make any such compact, they would do it without authority; and their engagement would be utterly repudiated at the South as opposed to all our convictions of duty to ourselves, to the country, to the whites and to the negroes. We will discharge all our obligations in good faith. That done, we plant ourselves on our rights under the Union and Constitution, and there we stand until they are accorded. If denied us, the fault will be that of others. We can never purchase them by sacrificing our solemn convictions of honor, conscience, and duty to country. We appeal to the people of the North to protect us from the contemplated outrage of negro suffrage, and to rebuke those who would make us pay a dishonorable price for what should be freely accorded.

From the Petersburgh Index, March 24.

If it be true that the unfortunate people of the South, in the depth of their humiliation and despair, driven to recklessness by the loss of every earthly object of desire and hope, goaded to desperation by an uninterrupted course of insult, slander, falsehood and proscription, and willing, like victims on the rack, to sign anything and say anything for peace—are ready to make this shameful trade, let us frankly and at once tell the world.

But if, as we religiously believe, they would scorn this Judas bribe as they would scorn the proposal to desecrate the graves of their dead; that they would prefer perpetual exclusion from Congress, and from all association, personal or political, with those who rule it; that they would prefer a century of fruitless, of taxation without representation, of bayonet law, of Freedmen's Bureaus, of cotton thieving—that they would prefer any and every degradation yet contrived, rather than submit the proposal of this political pimp, then, brethren of the Southern press, let us say so.

Let us lay it with no uncertain inference. Let every journal that represents a Southern community, however small, throw back the insult and denounce the bawd who offers it. Let us assure our friends of the North, numerous in every State, who are fighting our battles on this very issue, that they need have no fear that we will desert them in the battle's heat, and enlist under the banner of the Jacobins. Let us sharpen no Radical knives for our throats and the throats of our gallant friends. Let us denounce, and spurn, and repudiate, always and everywhere, this most fatal foe to our manhood and our safety, and let us assure the world that there is no man in Massachusetts or Maine less entitled to speak for the Southern people than HENRY S. FOOTE, now or hereafter.

Southern Exiles Discouraged—The South for Southerners.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 24.

It appears that Ex-Gov. ALLEN, of Louisiana, and Lieut. MAURY have both abandoned imperial Mexico in disgust; and we suppose that this action on the part of the latter gentleman indicates pretty clearly the final collapse of the colonization project committed to his charge by MAXIMILIAN. We have no regrets to express over this, though all fugacious Southern gentlemen have our hearty sympathies in their expatriation and wanderings. To tell the truth, it rather gratifies us to see this evidence of failure in a scheme that, successfully prosecuted, would have in a very few years emasculated the South of her best remaining manhood. The war has depleted us wofully already, and emigration would soon have left little of the true, warm old blood here, in the very places that ennobled and enriched it. We do not want these fair regions—fair still in the midst of desolation—to be deserted by the proud race that have made so much worth living for in despite of defeat. We do not wish these hallowed homes to be surrendered to strangers—to the Yankee and the negro—and ourselves, as a people, obliterated from the earth. No; we must, all of us, determine to abide by our altars and our hearths, though the evil days darken all our horizon. It is a time for patience, endurance, steadfastness and faith. In any event we can cling to the soil that is thrice hallowed by the dead that lie close over all its bosom, and when we die we can mingle our dust with that of our heroes. We can preserve our name, our fame, and i.e more than all fearless of our domestic and social life; and, at the worst, we cannot suffer more by remaining at our own firesides, than we would surely experience in an unsettled, nomadic existence, or in the fortunes of a struggling colony. Mexico is an alluring country, but we would more likely be enervated by contact with its population, than they benefited by association with us. Here is our place.

MODES OF TAXATION.

Incomes and Other Inquisitorial Taxes—Their Demoralizing Influence—Letter from Prof. Goldwin Smith to Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn.

OXFORD, Friday, Jan. 26, 1865.

Hon. John V. L. Pruyn:

DEAR SIR: My work last term left me no leisure to look into the history of the Income Tax, and verify the views which I had propounded in the conversation to which your letter refers. And term had scarcely ended when I was unexpectedly but unavoidably called away from Oxford to a place out of the way of political books and information.

My friend, MR. C. A. ROBERTS, of All Souls' College, was, however, kind enough to assist me by looking into some points which I mentioned to him, and he has placed in my hands a brief sketch of the history of the tax, which I send herewith, and in which references are made to more extensive sources of information.

You will find, I believe, that the sketch in the main corresponds with the account of the matter which I gave you in conversation.

The tax was first resorted to by MR. PITT, in 1797, the most disastrous period of our war with the French Republic, in order to meet the exigencies of that great national emergency without recourse to the constant loans which were subversive of public credit. It was remitted at the short Peace of Amiens, and reënforced upon the renewal of the war, as considered by us as a war measure, to terminate immediately on the conclusion of a treaty of peace. An attempt of the Government to retain it after the termination of the war was defeated, and, in the words of MR. WILBERFORCE, the principle that of "war and income tax were wedded together."

This tax was not again imposed till 1842, when Sir R. PEEL, who had recently come into power, resorted to it to meet a special emergency, not of a military, but of a financial kind, viz.: the large deficit caused by the financial miscarriages of his predecessors in the Government, and the injurious effect of that deficit on public credit. He at the same time wished to make that war then a great and permanent peculiar settlement, viz.: The reduction of import duties in the hope that the increased consumption would more than countervail to the revenue the reduction of the duty, as he used the Income Tax to show up, as it were, the fiscal system, while the experiment was being made. The tax was limited to a stated period, and avowedly regarded by its author as an extraordinary measure, adopted to meet a great emergency and facilitate a practical experiment.

Its renewal by successive Chancellors of the Exchequer since that time has been partly justified by the fiscal experiment of Sir Robert Peel, viz.: The reduction of duties in the hope of relieving the consumer without loss to the revenue, and by the emergency of the Russian whr, when the tax was temporarily increased. But the main inducement has been the dangerous facility of the fiscal engine; by means of which the Minister who has it in his hand, is able, at any time, by a single turn of the screw, to produce an additional million or two and relieve pressure, and to keep up the war expenditure in time of peace, to which our government, or rather our governing class, is so incorrigibly addicted.

The tax has been opposed throughout its existence, mainly on three grounds:

1. On the increase of its pressure on the different descriptions of incomes, those arising from labor, the certain and the precarious, to remedy which, various attempts at discrimination have been made, but without success, so that the evil may be regarded as at once great and incurable.

2. Its inquisitorial character, and the arbitrary power almost inevitably given to the Exchequer in assessing it.

3. Its demoralizing tendency, at least when there is no great national emergency to stimulate the patriotism of the taxpayer, and induce him, from a sense of honor, to make true returns. Notable instances of this tendency, even in the case of our most respectable class of citizens, are given in the historical sketch. Probably false returns to the income tax have been the easy and seductive first step in many a trader's downward path to mercantile dishonor. Nobody has admitted this more explicitly than MR. GLADSTONE, though he has been to so great an extent responsible for the continuance of the tax.

There is another objection to the tax, arising from a socialistic tendency, as a tax imposed expressly on the rich, and capable of indefinite increase and class graduation, which is less felt in the country where the rich are the successors of political power, but which, if I rightly remember the conversation which I had some years ago with a Swiss gentleman, was greatly felt in certain cantons of Switzerland, where principles bordering or socialism at that time prevailed.

The tax is attractive to our Finance Minister, as I imagine, not only from its facility and certainty as a source of revenue, but for the relief which it affords him from the necessity of deciding between the conflicting claims of different great interests, agricultural and commercial, in the distribution of fiscal burdens. This advantage, however, would equally belong to any impartial system of taxation, such as that of which, if I can presume to call myself an advocate of any system, I would propose the equal tax on all realized property, combined with a stamp tax and an equal *ad valorem* duty on all imports.

I of course confine myself to the subject of the English income tax, without touching on the American question. But perhaps I may, without presumption, mention one or two points affecting, in different ways, the applicability of our experience to the case of your nation:

1. The socialistic tendency, which is here kept in check by the political power of the income tax paying class, will perhaps in your case be equally kept in check by a different influence, viz.: by the absence of any sharp class divisions among your people, the more palpable identity of interest, and the greater expectation felt by the poor man of being himself one day numbered with the rich.

2. We live under the system of free trade, you under that of protection. I will not enter into the vexed and, I fear, acrimonious question as to the general merits of the two systems; but it is, of course, manifest that free trade, by encouraging the importation of articles on which duties can be levied, is the best for the customs revenue; and, therefore, the necessity for direct taxation may not be so great in our country as in yours.

3. On the other hand, much of the income paying the rich here is hereditary, or at least belongs to persons not engaged in any industry or trade, the curtailment of whose expenditure, especially when it is devoted to the maintenance of great domestic establishments, though it is an evil, and if carried beyond due limits, an injustice to the persons themselves, does not interfere with the production of wealth by the community; whereas, in America, the great incomes are generally the prizes of industry, which cannot be rendered insecure without injuring industry itself, and the leading shoots of commerce, which cannot be lopped without stunting the growth of the whole tree.

I fear you will find nothing in this letter very new or instructive; but as you desired me to write down my thoughts, I could not refuse the request of so kind and hospitable a friend.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,
GOLDWIN SMITH.

KENTUCKY.

The Italian Counterfeiters—The Southern Pacific Railroad to End at Lexington—A Duel.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, March 26.

The Italians, excepting COLITAGO MONTALBA, engaged in the sale of counterfeit fractional currency, were bound over by the United States Commissioner to-day.

B. B. HALL, of this city, has taken a contract to complete the eleven miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad, between Shrewsport and Marshall, making a continuous aggregate of forty-two miles of road.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Monday, March 26.

A duel took place at daylight this morning near Lexington, Ky., between JOSEPH DEDIA and ATTZ. ANDER KINKBOUGH. At the first fire KINKBOUGH was shot through both hips.

Fire in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Monday, March 26.

Four wooden buildings on the corner of Fourth and Roberts streets, consisting of shops and saloons, were burned last night. Loss $8,000; insured.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, March 25.

Four Italians were arrested here this morning, having in their possession fourteen thousand dollars in counterfeit bills of different denominations.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Underground Railroad and Mr. H. B. Wilson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have no disposition to engage in a newspaper controversy with Mr. H. B. WILSON, and should not notice his memorial published in to-day's TIMES, were it not for his allegation that "two parties having combined and made enormous demands on the Metropolitan Railway Company, which the gentlemen in the direction refuse to accede to, he is apprehensive that the undertaking will be wrested out of their hands by a bold act of piracy." As I am one of the corporators in the bill for an underground railroad, which has been favorably reported by the Assembly Committee, whose admirable report was published in the TIMES of last Friday, I am embraced among the "parties" referred to.

A brief statement of facts will show how much truth there is in the charge.

The Metropolitan Railway Company, of which MR. WILSON is a director, is a corporation formed under the General Railway Act, which act forbids the building of railroads in cities. Therefore the Company was formed to do an act which was forbidden by the law under which it was formed. The list of corporators embraces fifty-four names—many of them of our best citizens. Most of these parties, however, I am informed by most reliable authority, (in some instances the parties themselves,) have assigned their interest in the Company, and the entire Company, it is generally believed at Albany and Senate, is in the hands of five or six in was so repeatedly charged before the Committees of the dividuals. The bill of last Winter, asked for by this Company, it is well known, was disapproved by the Governor on account of certain odious features.

Repeated attempts were made by its managers to induce the Governor to change his views, but without effect. Articles grossly abusive of the Governor then appeared in different city journals, and finally the President of the Company stated to myself and others that he intended to drop the enterprise entirely, and would not go before another Legislature.

Having advocated the measure in the Assembly at the request of some of my constituents last Winter, I regretted to see it abandoned, and after consultation with Col. VANDENBURGH, (by far the most earnest and able of its friends and projectors,) a bill was prepared, perfected and introduced. Upon our arrival at Albany, however, we found there the old bill still containing the very features which called forth the Governor's disapproval last year. A third bill was also introduced, numbering among its directors several of the incorporators of the old Company. Fearing all the bills might be killed by wrangling among their advocates, I immediately proposed, and have ever since urged, that we should prepare a new bill combining the best features of the three, and containing as corporators the best names selected from all presented. Failing to bring this about, I addressed a written communication to MR. D. N. BARNEY, President of the old Company, offering to put in our bill the names of such persons as he would satisfy me had "for the past eight months" a business or active controlling interest in his Company. No reply was made to this. Finally the compromise bill proposed was effected between the third Company and ourselves, and the bill agreed upon by us was favorably reported by the Committee. This brought MR. WILSON to Albany, and this has called forth his memorial. I now state most positively that the parties so represented in the bill reported have never made any propositions to or "demands" upon the "Metropolitan Railway Company," onerous or otherwise. On the contrary, several proposals have been made to us by parties professing to represent that Company, which have been distinguished by a degree of modesty which should have secured their success. One of these was that we should drop fourteen of our directors, (leaving six in the bill,) and put in six of theirs, and, if we did not accede to the proposition, they would kill our bill.

Of the personal demands made upon us I will not speak. I should be very glad to have MR. WILSON succeed in remunerating himself for any outlay of money or labor he has expended in this or any other legitimate undertaking; but I think you will agree with me that he can have no claims upon us or the Legislature. Very respectfully, &c.,

THOS. B. VAN BUREN.

City Railways—The Extra Cent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is announced authoritatively in various quarters, especially by the counsel for the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, that whatever may have been the state of the case before March 3, 1865, the companies have now, in virtue of an Act of Congress of that date, the right to "add to their fare one cent in lieu of such fraction of a cent" as shall be due to the National Government for Internal Revenue tax. Will you allow me to ask through your columns some person better versed in Constitutional law than I am—the learned counsel in question, for instance—by what authority Congress undertakes to fix or alter a fare upon a railway in this or any other city? With my present light I see that Congress can lay any tax upon the railway that in its wisdom it deems necessary and proper. But I cannot see where Congress gets authority to declare how the railway companies shall raise the money to pay that tax, or to say that the fare upon a railway, chartered by any State, shall be two or three cents a mile, or five or six cents a trip.

R. G. W.

The Secretary of the Christian Union and Dr. Armitage.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 26, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statements of Dr. ARMITAGE in regard to the Christian Union Conference in his church, and the failure of the speakers to appear on yesterday afternoon, as advertised, make it necessary for me to make a brief statement.

In the capacity of Secretary of the Association I called on Dr. ARMITAGE, as stated by him, who gave me a note or memorandum as follows:

I invite Dr. VERMILYE to discuss the question of "Baptist Exclusiveness," on Scriptural grounds only, in a sermon or discourse in my pulpit on the second Sabbath in March, at 3 o'clock. THOS. ARMITAGE.

By "Baptist Exclusiveness" I should understand that we Baptists are more exclusive than Jesus Christ and His Apostles.

This note was in pencil, and I understood at the time applied as well to any other divine, or number of divines, who might consent to appear. The Doctor informed me that the president, Dr. FERRIS, might be present, and that as many as ten ministers could be accommodated with seats in the pulpit. This note or memorandum I took to Dr. VERMILYE, who at once stated his objections to a "discussion." If, however, we could have such a meeting as those being held in other churches—like that in which Dr. ARMITAGE himself took part in his own church—he thought good might come to the cause, with the distinct understanding that it was to be a "conference" of the usual kind, at which others were to speak as well as himself. After several days considering it, Dr. VERMILYE consented to appear. I remember his words to me were these: "I do not wish to appear as a gladiator, but to speak on the broad principles of 'Christian union.'" After leaving him, I saw Dr. KREBS, who consented to speak also, presenting his views, whatever they might be. I then returned to Dr. ARMITAGE, with the statement that Dr. VERMILYE had consented to appear, with others, in a conference on Christian union, and named Dr. KREBS in that connection, and expressed the hope that one other clergyman might participate. Dr. ARMITAGE at once objected to any one speaking except Dr. VERMILYE. I immediately frankly told him I did not believe Dr. VERMILYE would consent to appear, for that would look too much like discussion. After pausing a moment, Dr. ARMITAGE at last conceded the point, and the arrangements were made. The meeting was subsequently postponed, and to suit the time of Dr. KREBS, and once for Dr. VERMILYE. It was finally set down for yesterday, and announced accordingly. Why Dr. VERMILYE did not appear is explained by his note to Dr. BURCHARD. I regret that I could not have been present, or was not informed of the prospect of failure, so as to have made these statements there instead of trespassing upon your space and patience.

Yours truly, HENRY KIMBALL.

Rumors of a Veto.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks respecting the "Civil Rights Bill," this morning, are eminently just, and will in some measure prepare the minds of your readers for the veto, should it be sent. But there is to my mind another view to be taken of the second section, which I have not seen noticed since the bill was passed. It is this known principle of law—"Triers cannot be tried." Judges can be impeached, removed, &c., and decisions can be appealed and reversed; laws can be pronounced unconstitutional, &c.; but what case is on record in which a judge was sent to State Prison, or otherwise punished as a criminal for his decision? I once heard HON. RUFUS CHOATE say in the face of the ablest of counsel on the other side, and without contradiction, that only two cases were found on record, and they were so manifestly absurd that they were at once set aside on a review. Now how it should happen that the united wisdom of Congress should have overlooked so plain a maxim of jurisprudence, was to me at the time, and still is, a matter of no little surprise. The object of the bill itself has my hearty concurrence, but I shall not wonder if it is vetoed for this, if for no other reason,

L. G.

A Siberian Exile Liberated.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sometime ago, you will probably remember that the Press kindly noticed the arrival of a family of Poles from Russia, being the father, mother, sisters and one brother of Col. JULIAN ALLEN, of this City. They left behind them one son, who at the age of 15 was exiled to Siberia for participating in the Polish Revolution of 1863. President JOHNSON and other influential persons kindly interested themselves in behalf of the young exile, and the case was committed to the attention of Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, Minister Resident at the Court of Russia, through whose influence the exile has been allowed to come to the United States. I inclose a copy of the letter, received this morning, stating the good news.

T. P. W.

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, Feb. 24, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 29th of January ult., with the other documents in reference to your half-brother, MICHAEL MEYENDORFF, were duly received, and I lose no time in bringing all my influence, in my humble way, to favor your cause.

To-day Prince GORTCHACOW sent for me, and said as a special favor, and as an "exceptional" case, His Imperial Majesty has granted my petition for the sending of your brother to America, which will be at once done in a quiet way.

I have advanced the Russian Government Rs. 500, as requested, out of my own funds, for the use of your brother, and drawn upon Secretary SEWARD, in favor of BARING BROTHERS & Co., for the same. Please pay over that amount to the State Department.

Trusting, my dear Sir, that your brother may soon be restored in health and safety to his family, who have, in your personal devotion to our noble cause in our late war, so many claims upon my sympathies and gratitude.

I am, my dear Sir, your friend,
C. M. CLAY.

Col. JULIAN ALLEN, New-York, U. S. A.

THE GAS GRIEVANCE.

Meeting and Organization of an Association—Petitions to be Signed by Consumers and a Bill sent to the Legislature—Indignation Speeches—Co-operation with the Gas Consumers' Protective Association of Brooklyn.

Last evening a meeting of citizens, called together by the Gas Consumers' Association, was held at No. 954 Broadway, CHAS. H. PARTRIDGE, Esq., in the chair. At an informal meeting, before reported, a Committee was appointed to prepare a list of officers for the organization, to be submitted at the first general meeting. This Committee then reported the following list, which was approved of: For President, CHARLES H. PARTRIDGE; Vice Presidents—M. J. Frisbie, Nathan Sands, Cephas Brainard; Secretaries—F. W. Ballard, T. H. Matthews; Treasurer—Peter Cooper; Executive Committee—Cyrus W. Leder, George H. Jones, Samuel Cantrell, Matthew Keely, J. S. Gibbons, Thomas B. Fogerty.

The Committee further reported as the object of the association, to secure to the citizens of New-York a regular supply of a superior quality of gas for a fair price, by establishing standards as to the quality of gas, analysis and exposure of the interior quality of gas now furnished, by preventing over-pressurement and exorbitant charges for gas and meters, and to bring gas Companies under similar legislative regulations as are other corporations; to limit the price of gas so as not to create or allow dividends on the actual cost stock of more than ten per cent.

An interesting discussion then took place as to the immediate steps which ought to be taken in pursuance of the purpose of the association. During this discussion a number of indignant citizens made speeches, which were scathing exposures of the malpractice of the gas companies—one gentleman stigmatizing the charge for meters as "the basest, grossest, meanest swindle ever perpetrated on an intelligent but blind community." Bitter complaints were also made against the depreciated quality of the gas, and of the overcharge in the bills, as an instance in proof of which it was stated that the bills now paid for the lighting of the Cooper Institute were double those paid for the same supply of better gas last year.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, President of the Metropol

FINANCIAL.

THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 9, 1866..... 252,559 22
TOTAL LIABILITIES..... 26,850 00
LOSSES PAID IN 1865..... 201,588 14

This Company Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on terms as favorable as any other responsible Company.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS RISKS SOLICITED.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HENRY M. TABER, JOSEPH FOULKE, STEPH. CAMBRELENG, PETER SCHUCHARDT, THEODORE W. RILEY, JACOB REESE, C. MEERBREAD, D. GVDIG SUYDAM, WM. REMSEN, HENRY S. LEVERICH, THOS. P. CUMMINGS, ROBERT SCHELL, WM. H. TERRY, JAS. S. SANDFORD, STEPHEN C. HYATT, JOSEPH GRAFTON, H. WARD, JOSEH BRITTON, AMOS ROBBINS,

JACOB REESE, President.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Collections made on all parts of the United States.

Deposits received from Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Particular care and attention given to the purchase and sale of the following securities:

American Express stock. Adams Express stock. United States Express stock. Wells, Fargo & Co's stock. Kinsley Express stock. Hamden Express Co. Southern Express Co. National Ex. and Trans. Co. American Telegraph stock. Russian American Telegraph stock. Insulated Telegraph stock. Bank, Insurance, City Railroad stocks, &c. Petroleum and Mining stocks. National, State, Town and County bonds.

Western Union Telegraph stock. United States Telegraph stock.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COUPONS COLLECTED.
REFERENCE,
American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

LIPPMANN & ELLERY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 Broad-st.,
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Particular attention to the Purchase and Sale of the following Securities:

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

American Express Co. Adams Express Co. United States Express Co. Wells, Fargo & Co. Kinsley Express Co. Hamden Express Co. Southern Express Co. National Ex. and Trans. Co. National Express Co. National Bankers' Ex. Co. Western Union Tel. Co. American Telegraph Co. U. S. Telegraph Co. Russian-American Tel. Co. Insulated Telegraph Co. Merchants' Express.

THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK.

LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862."

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£1,600,000
IN 60,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.

First issue, 30,000 Shares, and the remainder to be issued as may be required, under the sanction of a General Meeting.

NEW-YORK OFFICE—No. 63 Wall-st.
LONDON OFFICE—Oriental Bank Buildings, Threadneedle-st.
LIVERPOOL OFFICE—No. 18 Brown's Buildings.

CHAIRMAN
HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

DIRECTORS:
LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq., Chairman of the Ceylon Company.
HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
JOHN BINNY KEY, Esq., late of Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras.
PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, Esq., M. P., Director of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
WILLIAM SCHOLEFIELD, Esq., M. P., Director of the Union Bank of London.
FRANCIS TURNER, Esq., of Messrs. J. A. Turner & Co., of Manchester.

BANKERS:
IN NEW-YORK—The Bank of America.
IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
IN LIVERPOOL—The Royal Bank of Liverpool.
IN MANCHESTER—The Union Bank of Manchester (Limited).
IN SCOTLAND—The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and Branches.
IN INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.

MANAGER—WILLIAM WOOD, Esq.
NEW-YORK ASSISTANT MANAGER—GEORGE BURGHALL WATTS, Esq.
LONDON MANAGER—SAMUEL GRAY, Esq.
LIVERPOOL MANAGER—WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Esq.

SOLICITORS,
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON,
and
THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK, (LIMITED,)

Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell Bills of Exchange on the English and American Bank, (Limited,) London, and on Union Bank of London; to buy Bills of Exchange and to issue Commercial and Traveler's Credits, available in all parts of the world. THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS WILL BE GRANTED UPON USE IN THE EAST INDIES, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA WILL BE UPON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the Office, No. 63 Wall-st.
WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
GEO. BURGHALL WATTS, Ass't Manager.
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

American Express, / United States Express, / National Bankers' Express, / Adams Express, / American Telegraph, / United States Telegraph, / Bankers' and Broker's Telegraph, / Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, } For sale. / Wanted. / Western Union Telegraph, } Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 6 Pine-st.
DEALER in TELEGRAPH and EXPRESS STOCKS, COUNTY, TOWN and CITY BONDS, and ALL DESCRIPTIONS of RAILWAY SECURITIES not bought and sold at the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

HELLEN, McROBERTS & CO.,

NO. 18 NEW-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD AND STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

UNITED STATES DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CAPITAL TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

All issues of United States Government Securities bought and sold.
Claims on all the Departments collected promptly and reported free.
Deposits in Gold and Currency received on favorable terms from all parts of the Union.
Certificates of Deposit issued payable at National Banks everywhere in the United States.

L. HUYCK, President.
C. A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

SAMUEL B. HARD

BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c., Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RICHMOND, VA.,

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the Government.
Collections made in this city, and all accessible points in the South. H. G. FANT, President.
S. A. GLOVER, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ROSS COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS.

Ross County Court-House Bonds, Nos. 1 to 10, inclusive, $500 each, falling due 1st April next, will be redeemed on presentation at the office of WILSON, GIDSON & CO., No. 30 Broadway.

PITHOLE CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
OFFICE 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1866. }

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THE FOLLOWING to be an extract from the by-laws of the Pithole Creek Petroleum Company:

SEC. 1. Sec. 1. All meetings of Stockholders shall be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, and the annual meeting for the election of Trustees shall be held the fourth Wednesday of May in each year, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the polls shall be kept open one hour. If from any cause an election shall not be held on the day above designated, it may be held on any subsequent day to be fixed by the Board of Trustees."

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pithole Creek Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, at 73 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d day of May, 1866. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 13th to the 23d May, inclusive.

By order, CHAS. B. BOSTWICK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the FLINT STEEL RIVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the Company's office, No. 139 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, April 3, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer books closed from the 1st instant to 3d proximo, both days inclusive.

FRANK K. McCULLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors, as required by the amended charter, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours March 22, and opened April 3 next.

W. M. LARABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held, at this office, on TUESDAY, April 10, next, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
6 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of
UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Also for the sale of
UNITED STATES 20-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,
and of the
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.

Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are issued to the amount of 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and LOCKED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH BANKERS.

H. CLEWS. WM. B. BEND. GEO. H. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market prices.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

MANGAN & TALBERT,

BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
Receive money on deposit and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances, which may be checked for at sight.
Negotiate Loans and Business paper.
Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold.
Buy and sell Government and other Securities on commission.
MAKE COLLECTIONS
on all parts of the United States and Canada.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(Late of the United States Treasury in New-York.)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,
In connection with our Houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we this day open an office at No. 1 Nassau, corner of Wall-st., New-York.
Mr. EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York; Mr. H. C. FAHNESTOCK, of our Washington House, and Mr. HENRY COOKE, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be Resident partners.
We shall give particular attention to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

OFFICE OF BUNKER HILL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

NO. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1866.

NOTICE.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bunker Hill Petroleum Company will be held on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 155 Broadway, New-York, at which meeting the subject of raising money by mortgage to meet the liabilities of the company; selling and disposing of the property of the Company for the same purpose and of dissolving this Company, will be considered, and also to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Stockholders are requested to attend the meeting, are requested to send their proxies to the President or Secretary of the Company, with their wishes as to the foregoing matters, and authorizing them to act at said meeting. Transfer books will be closed from March 21, 1866, to April 4, 1866, inclusive. W. H. Brown, A. T. Stout, J. S. Allen, J. W. Baker, John W. Hinchman, James Brown, L. C. Coe, B. P. Chatfield, S. M. Buckingham, Directors.

$5,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE house of the subscriber on the evening of the 23d of March the under-mentioned bonds. All parties are cautioned not to negotiate the same. The above reward will be paid for their return to

The following United States Coupon Bonds, 1881: Sixteen, Nos. 55,134 to 55,149, $1,000 each: six, Nos. 22,877 to 22,882, $500 each; six, Nos. 27,970 to 27,975, $500 each; six, Nos. 66,230 to 66,544, $1,000 each.

All the above payable to John P. Moore.

One each U. S. Coupon Bonds, 1881, No. 11,229 at $100, and No. 1,902 at $50.

The following U. S. Coupon 5-20 Bonds, Nov. 1, 1864: Twenty, Nos. 33,845 to 33,864, $1,000 each, Vermilye & Co.

Two, Nos. 9,316 and 13,423, $1,000 each. Vermilye & Co.

One each, Nos. 1,462, D, $500; 1,469, D, $500; 6,870, D, $500; 9,939, E, $500; 10,318, D, $500; 2,592, $100; 14,199, $100; three, Nos. 12,930 to 12,932, $100 each.

One, No. 2,849 Coupon Bond, Nov. 1, 1865, No. 7,703, A, $100, J. P. Moore.

The following U. S. 7 3-10 three years' Treasury Notes, June 15, 1865:

One each, Nos. 23,227, C, $1,000; 146,823, A, $500; 146,824, B, $500; 101,118, C, $500; 101,116, D, $500; four, Nos. 162,245, A, to 162,248, D, $500 each.

Two, Nos. 7,130 Treasury Notes, July 15, 1865, Nos. 8,545, A, 8,546 B, $1,000 each.

The following U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, Aug. 15, 1865: Nos. 55,130, B, $1,000; 97,307, C, $1,000; 97,308, C, $500; 2,313, E, $100; 2,314, A, $100; 91,397, B, $100; 91,398, C, $100; 97,304, B, $100; 165,822, A, $100; 301,142, B, $100; 424,671, C, $100; 424,672, D, $100; 447,749, A, $100; 447,750, B, $100; 447,751, C, $100; 49,488, B, $50; 101,944, A, $50; 208,306, A, $50; 208,310, B, $50; 208,311, C, $50; 208,312, D, $50.

Three U. S. 7 3-10 three years' Treasury Notes, 15th July, 18, 1865: Nos. 347,336, B, to 347,312, D, $100 each.

All 7 3-10s with name filled in have been made payable to order.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 17, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, due April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 32 Broadway, New-York, free of Government tax. JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND KENTUCKY OIL AND MINING COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees will be held at their office on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.

E. R. THOMPSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON SILVER LEAD COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and Boston Silver Lead Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, March 27. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

S. M. COCKEIN, Secretary.

PERU STEEL AND IRON COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, April 5, 1866.

Polls open at 3, and close at 4 o'clock P. M.

F. J. DOMINICK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, March 24, 1866.

THE BOOKS OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on WEDNESDAY, March 28, and will be reopened on MONDAY, April 2, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 13 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 98 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN directors of this Company, constituting the third class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 3d of April, prox., from 12 to 1 P. M.

JAMES BREWER, JR., Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Bennehoff and Pithole Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 26 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking action respecting the sale of the real estate and leasehold interests belonging to the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES DEVEAU, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1866.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 1, 1866..... 281,831 06
LOSSES UNPAID..... 993 79

This Company continues to insure first-class risks against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing, Bingham Townsend, Amos R. Eno, S. Ins Bronson, John Watson, Samuel Willets, D. A. Cushman, Thomas Smull, Uriah J. Smith, S. L. E. Ward, John Scott Boyd, L. S. Suarez, George Griswold, D. Henry Haight, Geo. A. Townsend, Charles R. Swords, Robert M. Bruce, A. Yznaga del Valle, Lawrence Turnure, Henry S. Leverich, Jacob Van Wagenen, John R. Willis, Preston R. Hodges, Walker Burnes, Henry Coffin, Noah S. Hunt,

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
MARCH, MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold.

U.S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD.

WANTED,
VAN WERT CO., 7 3/10 CENT. BONDS;
ROSS CO., 7 3/10 cent. Bonds.
FOR SALE,
Dubuque and Sioux City, 1st mort'ge, 7 3/10 cent. bonds.
Placerville and Sacramento, California, 1st mortgage, 10 3/10 cent. bonds, (interest in gold.)
Chicago and Great Eastern, 1st mortgage, 7 3/10 cent. bonds. At low rates by
WM. G. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-st.

$30,000,000.

30 YEAR MEXICAN LOAN DUE 1885.

The Interest Coupons on Bonds of the above-named issue, due April 1, proximo, will be paid in Gold on presentation, on or after said date, at the Financial Agency of the Republic of Mexico.

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
No. 57 Broadway, N. Y.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 21, 1866.

TO HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF NORTH CAROLINA COUPON BONDS.—By act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified March 10, 1866, I am directed to prepare and sell for not less than par, bonds of the State running thirty-four years, with coupons bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, of the denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, principal and interest untaxable, for the purpose of paying coupons now due and to become due in 1866, and bonds due and to fall due in 1866. By authority vested in the Public Treasurer, I designate New-York as the place of payment.

Parties entitled, desirous of effecting the exchange authorized in said act, will please communicate to me at once the amount and character of the securities which they wish to be funded, in order that I may know the number and denomination of the bonds which will be required. After the engraver shall furnish the blanks, the bonds will be prepared for issue with little delay.

Under advice of the Attorney-General, coupons of bonds issued since, but under acts passed before May 20, 1861, will be funded under the act of March 10, 1866; provided, their identity be established by being cut from the bonds in my presence, a provision necessary on account of the similarity to other coupons issued since May 20, 1861.

KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees, under the first mortgages of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, at the request of a majority of the holders of the bonds issued under said mortgages, having commenced proceedings for the foreclosure of said mortgages, notice is hereby given to the parties who have not deposited their bonds and stock, to deposit the same without delay with the Union Trust Company, of this City, in order that they may participate in the arrangement for the sale of road and franchises.

GEO. W. STANTON, Jr.,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
BLAKELY WILSON, } Committee.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the PARK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of the affairs of such Company, and providing the means of liquidating its present indebtedness.

The transfer books will be closed from the 31st inst. to the 10th April inclusive, by order of the Board.

JOHN H. ROLSTON, Secretary, No. 80 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE MINESOTA MINING COMPANY, }
No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 8, 1866. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is levied on the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office on the 22d inst., with interest from 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to 22d inst., both days inclusive.

SAML. M. POND, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., }
CHICAGO, ILL., March 21, 1866. }

COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 32 Broadway, New-York, less Government tax.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE AND TRAVELER'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 243 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of a Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, April 2, from 12 till 1 o'clock P. M.

ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against taking a CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT issued by the Highland National Bank of Newburgh, for $900, No. 1,668, dated March 21, 1866, and payable to the order of Henry Oliver, the said certificate having been fraudulently obtained, and will not be paid.

MARCH 24, 1866. ALFRED POST, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON AND PRIOR to January, 1868, from bonds issued by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

M. BURNS, President, N. and C. R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1866.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the LANGDON ROLLING-MILL COMPANY, will please present them immediately at the office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.

J. R. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

$75,000 TO LOAN IN DIFFERENT amounts on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. on first-class City property. Apply to JOHN T. IRVING, No. 24 Pine-st., third floor.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under—five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before April 2, will draw interest from April 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7 P. M.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 53 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

Open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Third-avenue and Third-street, Williamsburgh.
Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPPOSITE MOTT-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Allows six (6) per cent. interest to depositors, free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 2, draw interest from April 1. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
CANAL-ST., COR. OF VARICK.

DEPOSITS from 10 CENTS to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits in March draw interest from April 1.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid free of tax. Deposits draw interest from April 1.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
Chartered 1851.
No. 267 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
Open daily from 10 o'clock.

CHARLES P. SCHIELS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 14th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also open on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from April 1.

R. H. BUELL, Sec'y. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 594 8TH-av., corner of 42d-st. Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax.

Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.—CLUTE BRO'S celebrated portable and stationary high and low pressure steam engines, grist and saw mills; pumps of every description, cotton gins, shafting, gearing, pulleys, &c.; jobbing of all k nds.

JAMES A. ROBINSON,
Fo. 164 Duane-st., corner Hudson-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE TWO SHODDY machines and fyer, shafting, pullies, belts, &c., all in perfect working order; steam power can be had if desired; also room. Address SPRINGMEYER BROS., No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HORSE RAILWAY POWER, with a circular cross-cut saw, suitable for cutting cord wood; all in good order; nearly new. Apply to, or address B. G. MEINTKHEIM, Newtown, Long Island, opposite the Fashion Race Course.

WANTED TO RENT—AN ENGLISH LATHE to swing 16 inches; also an iron planer, 4x2 bed. Address GALLILEER, Box No. 750 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, 28th, and THURSDAY, 29th, of March, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the old Dusseldorf Galleries, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany's,

A VERY VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS BY THE MOST PROMINENT AND FAVORITE ARTISTS.

Being principally the property of a well-known connoisseur, carefully selected for his own gratification, without regard to cost, many of which were painted to order by the following artists of the

EUROPEAN SCHOOL:

H. Van Marke, Carl Hoff, C. M. Webb, Koszer, Tassaert, Hilderbrandt, Felon, Lobbedes, Parkkerkorf, Englehard, Meyerheim, V. Gurgelen, Hamman, Verscheure, Fi hel, Patrois, Portalis, Veron, Herr, Canon, Bullon, Dubuisson, L. Picart, Vanderberg, Gauermann, Hess, A. Calame, Verschuren, J. G. Morris, Herring, C. Nahl, Rowlins, J. Meadows, G. Morland, Gainsborough, D. Teniers, Artois, Van Hove, Verwee, Armfield.

AMERICAN SCHOOL:

A. Bierstadt, E. Leutze, G. L. Brown, W. M. Brown, Culverhouse, Lanman, Irving, J. C. Kensett, A. B. Durand, W. M. Oddie, J. C. Oertel, Boutelle, T. Whitehedge, Butler, F. E. Church, W. Hart, A. Hakking, Haseltine, Coleman, McEntee, Lanman,

and others of celebrity.

To include the fine picture entitled
THE PLATTE RIVER, NEBRASKA,
BY
ALBERT BIERSTADT.

Size, 60x36, painted about the same time as his celebrated picture of the "Rocky Mountains."

Also the fine cabinet pictures
VOLCANO OF COTOPAXI,
BY
F. E. CHURCH.
Also,
THE THREE TYPES OF BEAUTY,
BY
T. P. ROSSITER.
Considered his chef d'œuvre.
NIAGARA BY MOONLIGHT,
BY
G. L. BROWN.

The mate picture to the "White Mountains," purchased by the Prince of Wales.

Also,
THE NAVAL COMBAT BETWEEN THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA,
BY
H. DURAND-BRAGER,
Marine Painter to the French Government.

Forming one of the most valuable and desirable collections offered at auction this season.

They will be on exhibition on and from Saturday, 24th, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on the two evenings previous to the sale until 10 P. M.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1866. }

AUCTION SALE OF U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866:

2 first-class locomotive engines, 4 feet 8½ inch-guage; cylinders, 15x22; weight, 25 tons.
4 passenger cars.
20 box freight cars.
2 stock cars.
4 platform cars.
30 small truck cars.
21 trucks for freight cars.
12 pairs of wheels on axles.
2 steam-pumping engines.
1 stationary engine.
12 Henderson pumps.
300 tons of old railroad iron, (good.)
A large quantity of frogs, nails, switch fixtures, car couplings, bar iron, springs, nuts, chain, manils, axes, pick, shovels, &c., &c.
20 buildings, from 10x12 to 200x40 feet.
Lot of office furniture.
Contents of printing office.
A large quantity of new shelf hardware.
1 Herring safe.
1 saloon car, 4 feet 8½-inch guage, elegantly finished and handsomely upholstered in black walnut, trimmed with green plush; double trucks, with broad tread wheels.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES WHISKY, WINES, &c.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866. }

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of hospital stores and liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army:

Arrow root, lbs.....20,000
Barley, lbs.....10,000
Corn Starch, lbs.....10,000
Cocoa & Chocolate, lbs.10,000
Cinnamon, pow'd, lbs. 1,000
Farina, lbs.....20,000
Tapioca, lbs.....10,000
Extract of beef, lbs.....20,000
Concentrated milk, lbs.20,000
Ginger, lbs.....1,000
Extract of coffee, gals. 3,762
Beans, lbs.....600
Peas beans, lbs.....2,300
Desiccated potatoes, lbs.....100
Mixed dessicated potatoes, lbs.....162
Whisky, past bottles 28,000
Whisky, in bbls., galls. 3,900
Sherry wine, quart bottles.....40,000
Sherry Wine, in bbls.....50
Tarragona wine, bottles.....10,000

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.

Catalogues ready by the 5th inst.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

AUCTION SALE OF BALANCE OF STOCK OF A HOUSE DECLINING B

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 28.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 4.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 25.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 18.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 2.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
EDWARD MYLIUS, Agent.
JOSEPH G. DELAR, Acting Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY...March 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....March 31
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY....April 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY....April 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY...April 11
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin to London.....$120 | Steerage to London.....$35
First Cabin to Paris.....135 | Steerage to Paris.....50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $80; Steerage, $30.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer COLUMBIAN will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on April 4.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River, one of their new first-class steamships,
THE
MORNING STAR,
HOWES, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON THURSDAY, 29TH MARCH.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS ASCHEN & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for New-bern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. Crowell,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. King,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA
will sail on THURSDAY, March 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.
The MONEKA will follow on THURSDAY, March 29.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
of first-class steamships,
31st March—ALABAMA,
7th April—QUAKER CITY,
Will sail promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River.
Intermediate vessels will be dispatched as occasion may require.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
THURSDAYS.
Cabin passage, $25; deck, $10.
Connecting with all railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
LEO.....DEARBORN, Commander.
VIRGO.....BULKLEY, Commander.
The favorite steamship
VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, March 29, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent for Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The fast-sailing steamship MARMION, Capt. E. R. WARSAW, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agt's, No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills lading signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, March 31, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 48 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure Passports through A. C. Willnarth, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers street.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO
MARCH.
31st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
APRIL.
11th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA,
On the 20th of every month.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Class, $175 to $250; Second Class, $125;
IN CURRENCY,
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SHIVER, Commander,
On SATURDAY, April 28, at NOON.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.
Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 54 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer ARIZONA will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received as usual.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 54 Broadway.
Sole freight agents for Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, TWENTY DOLLARS,
TO
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picolata.
The fast and favorite steamship
METAMORA,
W. LOVELAND, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, March 31, precisely, at 3 o'clock.
Freight received daily and handled carefully.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
The SAN SALVADOR follows April 7.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDER.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. SAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
will leave on SATURDAY, March 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 39 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.
All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLERTON.
Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage.....$10
EVERY THURSDAY.
Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
TYBEE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave Pier No. 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, March 29.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 56 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1866.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docs, Fairhaven
AND RED BANK.
THE STEAMER
METAMORA,
Capt. WM. F. CONOVER,
will leave the shore pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 8, 11 A. M.	Friday, March 9, 10 A. M.
Saturday, March 10, 3 P. M.	Monday, March 12, 4 P. M.
Tuesday, March 13, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 14, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 15, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 16, 7 A. M.
Saturday, March 17, 3½ P. M.	Monday, March 19, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, March 20, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, March 21, 9 A. M.
Thursday, March 22, 10 A. M.	Friday, March 23, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 24, 12½ P. M.	Monday, March 26, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 27, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 28, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 29, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, March 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, April 2, 7 A. M.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. P. CHAMPLIN,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR TROY DIRECT—THE NEW-YORK and TROY Steamboat Company, comprising the steamboats CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE, will leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily at 6 P. M., Saturday's excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked by this road to all points north and east. For freight and passage apply to the agent on the wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

LUMBER.

WELLS & BONTECOU,
OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ESTABLISHED 1839.
YARDS—On West-st., between Houston and King and Houston and Clarkson sts., and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington-st.
STEAM MILL,
WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.
YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.
DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, No. 47 SOUTH-ST.
The particular attention of SHIPPERS and COUNTRY DEALERS is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted STOCK of LUMBER, including SCANTLING, SHINGLES, YELLOW PINE FLOORING, STEP PLANK, &c.; &c.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS REYNOLDS WILL remove from and after the 1st of April next, from his business from No. 303 Canal-st. to No. 747 Broadway—the splendid, second floor immediately over the store of Messrs. Holmes & Co.—where he will exhibit the most becoming, elegant and fashionable styles of Ladies', Misses', Infants' and Boys' Spring and Summer Hats and Bonnets; also, Feathers, Flowers and Ornaments, direct by steamship from Paris. These goods are now passing through the New-York Custom-house, and will be ready for sale by the time mentioned.
THOMAS REYNOLDS, from No. 303 Canal-st. to No. 747 Broadway.
N. B. For the next two days to lessen removal of stock Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Gents' Hats, &c., will be closed out at prices exceedingly satisfactory to purchasers—they will, indeed, be "sacrificed," at No. 303 Canal-st.

REMOVAL OF BURNTON'S BOOK-STORE.—In consequence of the extraordinary price paid or offered by other parties, with the hope, no doubt, of securing to themselves the benefits to be derived from the possession of my old established book trade, I have built a store next door but one to the old stand, No. 298, for the purpose of retaining my trade and accommodating those of my customers who reside in the immediate vicinity. My principal place of business will open shortly after the 1st of May at No. 72 4th-av. with an extensive stock of books, music, stationery and fancy goods. R. BURNTON, No. 298 Bowery.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

WOOD TYPE AND PRESS WAREHOUSE.
VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO., No. 110 Fulton-st., and Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st., New-York, manufacture superior WOOD TYPE, EAGLE, CALIFORNIA and other economical cabinets, cases, stands and furniture. Boxwood, mahogany, maple and pine, expressly for engravers. Types, inks, presses and other printing materials at exactly the maker's prices. Valuations made; offices bought and sold. Large lots of second hand materials always on hand. VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO., East corner Fulton and Dutch sts., (two blocks from Broadway,) New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 59th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
7 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

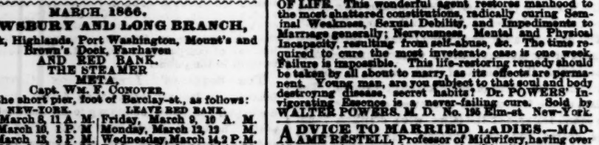
ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
6:30 P. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects with Buffalo New-York Express and Grand Trunk Railway, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Crab's River, Long Branch &c.
FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:20, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25 and 6:30 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monroe. On Monday only for Piermont at 8:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.



LEWIS & CORLIES, No. 72 Murray-st., N. Y., THOS. HARDY, No. 36 Day-st., New-York, Wholesale Agents.
Sold by all druggists.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
M. DESOMEAUX' PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are safe, healthy and certain, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. DESOMEAUX, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private disease cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 2 Bond-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of die. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 22 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. He will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Diseases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 2 Bond-st., New-York. Call, send or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED.—IGNORANCE EXPOSED.—ALL DISEASES MADE EASY.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Now edition of 400 pages, with nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequalled forty years' London treatment &c. Sold by DR. LARMONT, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor. No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 12 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We cannot withhold our papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Germania, die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Sexual Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life will cure you. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 186 Elm-st. New-York.

A DVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate recovery of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible PILLS, within one day's use, are $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at 264 Grand-st., No. 126 Fulton-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, as are the very best thing known for the purpose, as this will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 186 Elm-st., New-York.

LADIES WHO NEED A CONFIDENTIAL friend should consult DR. HARRISON, No. 5 Bond-st. One interview is sufficient. His Female Monthly Regulator, which will have the desired effect in a few hours, sent to order everywhere. Price, $5. Office, No. 5 Bond-st.

CORNS, BUNIONS, PAINFUL JOINTS, ingrowing nails, cured by using Dr. Briggs' Curative. Sold by druggists. Dr. BRIGGS, No. 208 Broadway; evenings, No. 920 Broadway.

ALL SKIN DISEASES—SCROFULA, OLD Sores, nervous debility and private diseases, male and female, cured by DR. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, or no charge. Office No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BE-fore they consult INDEPENDENCE in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay to be. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years or almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians, and are now living in and in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment fails; cures without failure; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating at once all poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO** Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Garnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 16,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 20 Cooper Institute.

"DIDN'T KNOW IMY TOOTH WAS out," said one. Gas had not been administered. Teeth extracted without pain at Dr. VAN VLECK'S, No. 175 6th-av. Beautiful Teeth $1 and upwards.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—At prices lower than any other establishment. Call and satisfy yourself. T. B. STEWART, No. 625 6th-av., and No. 1,319 Broadway, between 32d and 36th sts., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, Monuments, Headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE—FAUST.
NOTICE.
There will be NO PERFORMANCE at this establishment until SATURDAY, March 31, at 1 o'clock, when a GRAND MATINEE
will be given, on which occasion will be produced Gounod's
FAUST. FAUST.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
To all parts of the House. No Reserved Seats.
Tickets can now be had at all the regular ticket-offices. Doors open at 12 M.; to commence at 1 o'clock.

BAL D'OPERA.
At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, April 5. The Ball-room will be decorated in a new and original manner by about a hundred original
CARICATURES,
Expressly painted by TH. NAST, Esq., whose cartoons in *Harper's Weekly* have made for him a world-wide reputation.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA WILL NUMBER TWO HUNDRED, under the direction of
MESSRS. J. NOLL and DODWORTH.
The back of the stage will be decorated by a drop painted expressly for this occasion by H. W. OALYO, representing a Conservatory of rich oriental trees and flowers.
The supper will be served from the establishment of the MAISON DOREE.
All applications for cards of admission must be made personally either to the Director of the Opera, at the Academy of Music, or to any of the gentlemen composing the Committee of Management.
Tickets.....
Admitting a Gentleman and Lady.....TEN DOLLARS
Extra Lady's Ticket.....FIVE DOLLARS

THIRD GRAND ANNUAL CELEBRA-TION OF THE NEW-YORK CHILDREN'S PROGRESSIVE LYCEUM, AT THE LARGE HALL OF THE COOPER INSTITUTE, On TUESDAY EVENING, March 27, 1866. No postponement on account of weather. PART FIRST.
GRAND OVERTURE—By the Band.
BANNER MARCH—By the entire Lyceum.
SINGING—"Our Lyceum," and "Who Are These?"—by the Lyceum.
SILVER-CHAIN RECITATION—"God of the Mountain"—by all the Members.
COMIC SONG—"The Scientific Frog"—by little Frankie Adams.
LIGHT GYMNASTICS—in costume, with Music—by Infant Group.
EMBLEMATIC TABLEAU—Peace and her Hand Maidens—One Scene.
TRIO, INSTRUMENTAL—"The Beautiful Dream"—(new) Composed by Prof. J. J. Watson, and performed by Prof. Watson and Pupils.
INSTRUCTIVE TABLEAU—Lesson in Benevolence—Two Scenes.
SONG—"I Last to the Convent Belle"—By Mrs. E. Jennie Adams.
TABLEAU—The Shepherd and his Pet Lambs—One Scene.
GYMNASTIC EXERCISES—in costume, with Dumb Bells and Music—by Young Ladies and Gentlemen of the Lyceum.
APPROVING TABLEAU—The Flower of the Family—Two Scenes.
VIOLIN SOLO—"Fantasie Comique"—By Prof. J. J. Watson.
SONG—"Come Home, Father"—(Chorus Invisible)—By Miss Henrietta Adams.
TABLEAU—The Orphan's Grief and Joy—Two Scenes.
DECLAMATION—"Voice of the Bells"—By Clara Love.
SONG—"Love on the Brain"—By Frankie Adams.
TABLEAU—The Spirit Artist—One Scene.
A MUSICAL BURLESQUE—"Old Folks' Concert"—By Lyceum Members.
RECITATION—"Home of the Soul"—By Miss Nora Marks.
SONG—"Light of My Soul"—By Mrs. Adams.
TABLEAU FINALE—Death and the After-life—Two Scenes.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½ precisely.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats, 50 cents; tickets to all parts of the Hall, 30 cents; children, 25 cents. For sale by the officers and members of the Lyceum, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment. Also, at McFarlan's bookstore, corner Broadway and 23d-st., and at Burton's new bookstore, No. 298 Bowery.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTI-MONIAL TENDERED TO HARRY SANDERSON, Prior to his departure for Europe, By his personal and professional friends, at IRVING HALL, On SATURDAY EVENING, March 31, 1866. Cards of admission, One Dollar. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. To be had at all the music stores.

DERBY ART GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
Kellogg's great Panoramic PICTORIAL ORIENTAL PRINCESS. "AFTER THE BATH"
WILL REMAIN ON VIEW ONE WEEK LONGER, OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—COMfortable home plain accommodations wanted for a gentleman, wife and daughter, a young lady, near a railroad route in the eastern suburbs; Fulton, DeKalb or Myrtle-av. cars; parlor and two rooms, or, if with small family general parlor would answer; would furnish rooms if preferred. Address T. C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—A private family hotel, with all the convenience and improvements of a superior establishment at moderate cost. Accommodations for families who contemplate boarding, and desire a home, may be obtained during the coming month. Single gentlemen, who desire permanent board, accommodated at $12 to $14 per week.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A B young gentleman, in the vicinity of Carlton or Clinton ave.; references exchanged. Address LEWIS, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—THREE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR to let, with board. No. 230 Walnut-st., Newark, N. J., ten minutes' walk to Chestnut or Market-st. depots. No children taken. Good reference required.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN Suite or single, for gentlemen only; also, a basement for a gentleman. No. 94 10th-st., one door from University-place.

A FEW LARGE ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen with board, at No. 85 East 4th-st. Reference required. No moving in May.

HARLEM BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and wife. Liberal price paid for good accommodations. Address H., Harlem Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLE-MEN.—Apply at No. 198 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.; dinner at 6.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN GREEN'S FARMS, near Southport, Conn., about 2½ hours from New-York, by the New-Haven Railroad; location pleasant, and very healthy. There is a barn on the place, with accommodations for horses. But few boarders will be taken; references exchanged. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Station D, Bible House, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IN OR-ange, or within one hour's ride of New-York, from May 1, for a gentleman, wife and son; three rooms required. Address, stating particulars and terms, which must be moderate, J. M. D., *Times* Office, Box No. 129.

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The New-York Times, Tuesday, March 27, 1866

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Continued from Fifth Page.

the Committee were radically opposed to the anti-time bond between Washington and New-York. He denied that it was in favor of it, provided he could see the terms of the contract before he was asked to vote for it.

Mr. DAWES replied that the contract with the Secretary of War was now before the Committee, it is true, but it was not to be considered as a contract, for it was only a copy of the one which had been signed by the Secretary of War. He had no objection to the Committee seeing the contract, but he thought it would be better to wait until the Secretary of War had signed it.

Mr. ARMOR then moved that the Committee adjourn, which motion was agreed to.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

Address of Mr. Cram—Everything Honest and Straightforward, and the Job Cheap—Reply of Mr. Kly—Everything Open and Above Board—Overtures in All Directions—Prices Charged with Partiality by Mr. Cram, and Defended by Mr. Kelton.

The Committee of Investigation into the charges of fraud brought by Superintendent Kly against the New County Court-House and Mr. Cram, the Architect, met at 3½ P. M., to hear the remaining of testimony in the matter.

Mr. CRAM said that the charge, viz: That the Commissioners had been controlled and influenced by the Architect, with letters, with himself, combined against the public interest, and defrauded the City and County to the amount of $100,000 and upwards, was a fraud in trade now before the Committee. He considered that the charge was false in fact, and false in law. He considered that the Commissioners had been controlled by no one, and had been governed entirely by their own judgment in the matter. He had not written to the Commissioners, and had not influenced them in any way. He had not written to the Commissioners, and had not influenced them in any way. He had not written to the Commissioners, and had not influenced them in any way